

22—Have all officials appointed or assigned by an individual or a board competent to pass upon their qualifications, and permit no coach to have a voice in their selection.

23—Give spectators and alumni their money back after the game if they are dissatisfied. No official is perfect nor is any coach. I am a coach.

24—Work an official regularly in one capacity, then expect him to master it.

25—No use to educate the spectator until we get some system of informing him what foul has been called, or what has happened upon the field. This is our greatest need.

26—Better opportunities for, and more loyalty to, officials.

27—Question and answer column in your local paper the week following a game which covers the points in that game which bothered spectators.

In closing, permit us to say that, while parts of our report may sound pessimistic and paint a dark picture, your committee is indeed optimistic and encouraged with the knowledge of conditions as shown to exist by the reports. It is pleasing and encouraging to note the increased interest in fair play through proper officiating. 1927 saw many new sections harnessing their forces to teach football rules and officiating procedure. It is our hope that your New Year's resolution will be one of an honest effort to participate in the teaching of football rules, fair play, and sportsmanship more in 1928 than in any year of your lives.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL- LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 28, 1928

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1929

PRESIDENT

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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- Seventh District, Professor H. L. Marshall, University of Utah.
- Eighth District, Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University.

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- Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
- Mr. Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.
- Professor W. R. LaPorte, University of Southern California.

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- The president and secretary, *ex officio*
- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
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* Elected by the Council.

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 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., H. N. Davis, Ph.D., President.
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 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., A. B. Dinwiddie, LL.D., President.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Rev. C. A. Richmond, D.D., President.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Major General William R. Smith, U. S. A., Superintendent.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral S. F. Robison, U. S. N., Superintendent.
 University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, George F. Zook, Ph.D., President.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., F. Woodward, Acting President.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Herman Schneider, President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
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 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Harold S. Boardman, C.E., LL.D., President.
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D., D. Agr., President.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Clarence C. Little, S.D., President.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Lotus D. Coffman, Ph.D., President.
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 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Edgar A. Burnett, Sc.D., Chancellor.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Edward M. Lewis, LL.D., President.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Harry Woodburn Chase, Ph.D., President.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. Matthew J. Walsh, Ph.D., President.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., W. B. Bizzell, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Josiah H. Penniman, Ph.D., LL.D., Provost.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, LL.D., Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D., President.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Benjamin F. Finney, LL.D., President.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., H. A. Morgan, LL.D., President.

University of Texas, Austin, Texas, H. Y. Benedict, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Guy W. Bailey, LL.D., President.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D., President.
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 Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. James H. Griffin, LL.D., O.S.A., President.
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 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph.D., President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., James L. McConaughy, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D.D., President.
 West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va., Homer E. Wark, Ph.D., President.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., John R. Turner, Ph.D., President.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL.D., President.
 Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Rees E. Tulloss, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Captain Ralph Earle, U. S. N., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt.D., President.

ALLIED MEMBERS

The Kansas College Athletic Association, comprising:
 Bethany College
 St. Mary's College
 Baker University
 Ottawa University
 McPherson College
 Kansas Wesleyan University

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:
 University of Colorado
 Colorado State School of Mines
 Colorado College
 University of Denver
 Brigham Young University
 University of Utah
 Utah Agricultural College
 Colorado Agricultural College
 Montana State College
 University of Wyoming

The Northwest Conference, comprising:
 Oregon Agricultural College
 Washington State College
 University of Montana
 University of Oregon
 University of Idaho
 Whitman College
 Willamette University
 Pacific University
 University of Washington

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Union University	A. and T. College
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute	Johnson C. Smith University
Virginia Theological Seminary and College	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
Shaw University	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Municipal University of Wichita
Kansas State Teachers College of Hays	Southwestern College
	Washburn College

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	University of California, Southern Branch
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	
San Diego State Teachers College	

Western Interstate Collegiate Association, comprising:

Columbia College	La Crosse State Normal School
De Paul University	St. Viator College
Luther College	Valparaiso University

The Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College
Hamline University	

The Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS

The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at the Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, Louisiana, on Friday, December 28, 1928, at 10 a. m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The record of attendance is as follows:

I. Members:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Mr. W. H. Hutsell.
 Alfred University: Director E. A. Heers.
 Baylor University: Director M. Jennings.
 Boston College: Mr. Joseph McKenney.
 Brown University: Professor Fred W. Marvel.
 Butler University: Director George Clark.
 Carleton College: Director C. J. Hunt.
 Case School of Applied Science: Director R. H. Fletcher.
 Catholic University: Director J. B. McAuliffe.
 Centenary College: Professor George M. Reynolds.
 Clemson Agricultural College: Director J. G. Gee.
 Colgate University: Mr. E. C. Abell.
 College of the City of New York: Professor F. Woll, Dr. H. J. Parker.
 College of Wooster: Professor I. C. Boles.
 Columbia University: Mr. Reynolds Benson.
 Dartmouth College: Professor Robert J. Delahanty, Professor P. J. Kaney.
 Denison University: Professor W. J. Livingston.
 DePauw University: Professor W. L. Hughes.
 Duke University: Director J. DeHart.
 Fordham University: Mr. John F. Coffey.
 Georgetown University: Director Louis Little.
 Hamilton College: Director Albert I. Prettyman.
 Harvard University: Director W. J. Bingham, Asst. Director H. W. Clark.
 Indiana University: Professor Z. G. Clevenger, Mr. H. O. Page.
 Iowa State College: Dean S. W. Beyer, Professor T. N. Metcalf, Mr. Frank Honaker.
 Johns Hopkins University: Director R. Van Orman.
 Kansas State College: Professor M. F. Ahearn.
 Lehigh University: Mr. Walter R. Okeson.
 Loyola University: Director Clarke D. Shaughnessy.
 Manhattan College: Mr. J. K. Schwarzer, Mr. William H. Loughran.
 Marquette University: Director C. M. Jennings.
 Miami University: Professor George L. Rider.
 Michigan State College: Professor Ralph H. Young, Professor Arthur J. Clark, Professor Harry J. Kipke, Dr. R. M. Olin.
 Michigan State Normal College: Director E. J. Ryneanson.
 Middlebury College: Acting Director B. H. Beck.
 Mississippi A. and M. College: Professor W. D. Chadwick.
 Mount Union College: Director John M. Thorpe.

New York University: Dean G. R. Collins, Professor G. L. Courtney.
 Northwestern University: Professor O. F. Long, Director K. L. Wilson.
 Notre Dame University: Director Knute K. Rockne.
 Oberlin College: Dr. J. H. Nichols, Dr. R. W. Bradshaw.
 Ohio State University: Professor T. E. French, Professor L. W. St. John, Professor Frank R. Castleman.
 Ohio University: Director O. C. Bird.
 Oregon Agricultural College: Director Paul J. Schissler.
 Pennsylvania State College: Director Hugo Bezdek.
 Princeton University: Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Mr. W. W. Roper.
 Purdue University: Professor James Phelan.
 Rice Institute: Dean Robert G. Caldwell, Director C. J. Rothgeld, Mr. J. T. McCants.
 Rutgers University: Mr. Harry J. Rockafeller.
 St. John's College: President Enoch B. Garey, Director M. T. Riggs, Mr. E. H. Crouch.
 Southern Methodist University: Professor J. S. McIntosh.
 Springfield College: Assistant Director J. L. Rothacher.
 Stanford University: Professor Thomas A. Storey, Professor W. B. Owens, Professor Harry B. Torrey.
 Syracuse University: Mr. G. B. Thurston.
 Texas A. and M. College: Dean C. E. Friley, Professor D. X. Bible, Professor C. F. Bassett, Mr. W. L. Penberthy.
 Trinity College: Mr. W. S. Langford.
 Tufts College: Mr. T. Sampson.
 Tulane University: Dean Douglas Anderson, Professor M. J. White, Professor Wilbur C. Smith.
 U. S. Military Academy: Col. R. G. Alexander, Lt. Col. C. B. Hodges, Capt. L. M. Jones.
 University of Akron: Director F. Sefton.
 University of Chicago: Professor A. A. Stagg, Professor D. B. Reed.
 University of Dayton: Director H. C. Baujan.
 University of Illinois: Mr. Robert C. Zuppke.
 University of Iowa: Mr. B. A. Ingwersen.
 University of Maine: Professor Fred M. Price.
 University of Michigan: Professor Fielding H. Yost, Professor William A. Frayer, Professor E. E. Wieman.
 University of Minnesota: Professor F. W. Luehring, Professor H. S. Diehl, Professor C. W. Spears.
 University of Missouri: Professor C. L. Brewer.
 University of Nebraska: Dr. R. G. Clapp, Director H. D. Gish, Dean T. J. Thompson.
 University of New Hampshire: Professor W. H. Cowell.
 University of North Carolina: Director R. A. Fetzer.
 University of Oklahoma: Director Ben G. Owen.
 University of Pennsylvania: Mr. Ernest B. Cousins, Mr. J. J. Gorman.
 University of Pittsburgh: Dr. J. B. Sutherland.
 University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauver.
 University of the South: Professor M. S. Bennett.
 University of South Carolina: Mr. W. L. Laval.
 University of Southern California: Director W. O. Hunter.
 University of Texas: Professor D. A. Penick, Professor H. J. Ettlinger, Professor Edward H. Bantel, Director Roy B. Henderson, Mr. D. K. Brace.
 University of Wisconsin: Professor G. F. Thistlethwaite, Professor Thomas E. Lieb.
 Vanderbilt University: Professor L. E. Glenn, Director Dan McGugan.
 Villanova College: Mr. Harry Stuhldreher.

Virginia Military Institute: Mr. W. C. Raftery.
 Washington University: Mr. A. E. Eilers.
 Wesleyan University: Dean Frank W. Nicolson.
 West Virginia University: Director H. A. Stansbury, Mr. I. E. Rodgers.
 Williams College: Professor G. N. Messer.
 Wittenberg College: Director E. R. Godfrey.
 Yale University: Professor George H. Nettleton, Director J. M. Cates.

II. Allied Members:

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference: Mr. Richard Barker.
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Dr. H. L. Marshall, Professor S. L. MacDonald.
 Missouri Valley Conference: Dean S. W. Beyer.
 Southern California Intercollegiate Conference: Mr. Donald F. Fox.
 Western Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Major John L. Griffith.
 Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor R. L. Parker.
 Kansas College Athletic Conference: Professor E. O. Deere.

III. Non-Members:

Baker University: Director E. S. Liston.
 Birmingham Southern College: Director Carey Robinson.
 Colorado Agricultural College: Professor S. L. MacDonald.
 Heidelberg College: Director H. E. Sayger.
 Kansas State Teachers College: Mr. F. G. Welch.
 Kansas Wesleyan University: Director A. B. Mackie.
 Louisiana State University: Professor J. F. Broussard, Professor J. G. Lee, Jr.
 Mississippi College: Director S. L. Robinson.
 Mississippi Delta State Teachers College: Professor H. F. Zimoski.
 Muskingum College: Mr. W. F. Lange.
 Oklahoma A. and M. College: Mr. John Maulbetsch.
 Randolph Macon College: Director G. A. Welch.
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute: Professor C. J. McNaspy.
 University of California: Director W. H. Spaulding.
 University of Oregon: Professor Harry A. Scott.
 University of Utah: Dr. H. L. Marshall.
 University of Wyoming: Dr. George W. McLaren.

IV. Individuals:

Mr. Dana Caulkins, Public Schools Athletic League, New York City.
 Director L. J. Dimmitt, City Schools, Beaumont, Texas.
 Mr. L. S. Ervin, Birmingham Athletic Club, Birmingham, Ala.
 Mr. George S. Larrance, Lane Technical School, Chicago, Ill.

MORNING SESSION

Announcement was made of the appointment of the following committee to nominate officers for next year: Professor T. A. Storey, Chairman, Stanford University; Professor F. W. Marvel, Brown University; Mr. E. P. Cousins, University of Pennsylvania; Professor M. J. White, Tulane University; Professor O. F. Long, Northwestern University; Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; Dean C. E. Friley, A. & M. College of Texas; Professor S. L. MacDonald, Colorado Agricultural College.

The address of welcome, by President A. B. Dinwiddie of Tulane University, will be found on pages 71-72.

The address of the President, General Palmer E. Pierce, is printed on pages 73-79.

The paper presented by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City, on the Longevity of College Athletes, unfortunately cannot be published by the Association, as it was previously promised by the writer to a magazine. Reprints of the paper, when published, will be furnished to the members free of charge. President E. B. Garey, of St. John's College, spoke to the convention on the Values of Athletics. His remarks are printed on pages 79-81.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Delegates only were admitted to this session. Dr. M. S. Bennett, of the University of the South, acted as Sergeant at Arms.

The treasurer presented his annual report, audited by Mr. Fielding H. Yost, showing a balance on hand of \$7,401.65. The report in detail is printed on pages 82-85.

The secretary reported on four Council meetings that have been held during the year, and read in detail the minutes of the last meeting, held December 27 in New Orleans. Two reports of districts, not printed in advance, were read,—for the Third District by Dean S. V. Sanford of the University of Georgia, for the Fifth District by Dean S. W. Beyer of Iowa State College.

Mr. W. S. Langford, secretary of the Football Rules Committee, in the absence of Mr. E. K. Hall, the chairman, read the committee's report (see page 47), and supplemented the report by giving some interesting information as to the workings of the committee.

Mr. W. R. Okeson of Lehigh University, described the working of the so-called Okeson Plan for appointing football officials for the colleges of the Eastern states.

The Committee on Baseball made a report (printed on pages 69-70.) Dr. J. H. Nichols, of Oberlin College, in presenting the report, referred to a proposed set of rules for baseball for colleges, and also a proposed code of ethics for the game of college baseball. These documents will be mimeographed and distributed for criticism to the colleges of the country before adoption at the next convention.

Professor Alonzo A. Stagg, of the University of Chicago, reported for the N. C. A. A. Track Meet of 1928. His report is printed in full on pages 65-69.

The changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Association, recommended by the Executive Committee, were adopted as follows:

In the Constitution, Article III, Section 5: Omit the words "(2) groups of colleges and universities that are organized for the purpose of conducting mutual competition in sports."

Article VI, Section 1: To read as follows: "(a) Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three delegates. (b) Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power. (c) Member as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association."

Section 2 to read "(a) Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations. (b) In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates representing his institution or organization."

In the By-Laws, Article III, Section 1 to read "(b) Seven members at large to be selected by the Council."

Section 2 to be changed to read as follows: (a) "An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instruction of the Council. (b) The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee."

Article IV to be introduced by the following instead of the present phraseology: "The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention through the Council nominees for the following committees:"

Dr. C. W. Kennedy, of Princeton University, reported on his activities as a member of the Selection Committee of the American Olympic Association. Later in the session the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED: (1) That it is the opinion of the members of the N. C. A. A. that the present organization of the Olympic Committee is undemocratic and unsatisfactory in its administration of American competition;

(2) That the members of the N. C. A. A. request the officers and Council of the N. C. A. A. to take this matter under immedi-

ate consideration and to take such steps looking toward such reorganization of the Olympic Committee as in their opinion may be expedient and desirable; and

(3) That to this end a special committee of the N. C. A. A. be appointed to consist of the officers and Council and additional members of the N. C. A. A., to have special supervision of the relation of the N. C. A. A. to the Olympic organization.

A letter was read from Dr. Howard J. Savage, of the Carnegie Foundation, setting forth the progress made in the survey of intercollegiate athletics undertaken at the request of this Association. He reported that the cost of the study to date is about \$30,000, and by next spring this sum will be more than doubled.

The following resolution, offered by Dean Sanford and approved by the Executive Committee, was adopted by the Association, and the committee named as therein stated:

RESOLVED: That the National Collegiate Athletic Association appoint a committee of nine members—one from each district and a general chairman—to prepare recommendations and suggestions for the coördination of all the agencies in the fostering of proper athletic ideals and in the correction of outstanding evils. The further purpose of the committee is to express itself on the great objectives of athletics and to register a protest on certain dangers, tendencies, and practices; these resolutions and recommendations to be conveyed to the faculties and college committees.

Committee: Dean S. V. Sanford, Chairman, University of Georgia; Professor George H. Nettleton, Yale University; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University; Professor L. C. Glenn, Vanderbilt University; Professor J. W. Linn, University of Chicago; President H. M. Gage, Coe College; Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas; Professor H. L. Marshall, University of Utah; Dean H. V. Carpenter, University of Washington.

RULES COMMITTEES

The following Rules Committees for 1929 were elected:

Association Football Rules

J. B. Thayer, University of Pennsylvania; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; Thomas Taylor, U. S. Naval Academy; Capt. F. A. Irving, U. S. Military Academy; A. B. Nies, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: G. B. Affleck, International Y. M. C. A.; E. L. Keyes, Intercollegiate Soccer Association, Baltimore, Maryland; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; E. D. Mitchell, University of Michigan; H. J. Huff, Kansas University; Ray Morris-

son, Southern Methodist University; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania.

Base Ball Rules

Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; Curry Hicks, Mass. Agricultural College.

Basket Ball Rules

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University, Chairman; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; 1st District, W. M. McK. Barber; 2nd District, Ralph Morgan; 3rd District, George Tebell; 4th District, W. E. Meanwell; 5th District, C. L. Brewer; 6th District, F. A. Schmidt; 7th District, E. L. Roberts; 8th District, J. F. Bohler.

Boxing Rules

R. T. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas Mills, University of Notre Dame; Lt. Com. O. O. Kessing, U. S. Naval Academy; Forest Fletcher, Washington & Lee University; Lt. H. M. Monroe, U. S. Military Academy.

Football Rules

E. K. Hall, 195 Broadway, New York, Chairman; W. S. Langford, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, Member at large; 1st District, T. A. D. Jones; 2nd District, W. W. Roper; 3rd District, H. J. Stegeman; 4th District, A. A. Stagg; 5th District, M. F. Ahearn; 6th District, D. X. Bible; 7th District, H. W. Hughes; 8th District, George Varnell.

Gymnastics

C. W. Graydon, Dartmouth College; P. C. Clark, U. S. Naval Academy; J. L. Buckley, University of Pennsylvania.

Advisory Committee: Roy Moore, New York University; O. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago; E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa; Harry Maloney, Stanford University.

Ice Hockey Rules

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; Edward L. Bigelow, Harvard University; Clare Peacock, Princeton University; E. E. Wieman, University of Michigan; Rufus J. Trimble, Columbia University.

Advisory Committee: F. A. Haist, Cornell University; Emil Iverson, University of Minnesota; Thomas J. Lieb, University of Wisconsin; Clarence D. Wanamaker, Dartmouth College.

Lacrosse Rules

Roy Taylor, Cornell University; Com. D. I. Hedrick, U. S. Naval Academy; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University; Lt. H. M. Monroe, U. S. Military Academy; J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia School of Technology.

Swimming Rules

F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; A. E. Eilers, Washington University (St. Louis); R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University.

Advisory Committee: G. C. Hazleton, Dartmouth College; J. H. Reilly, Rutgers College; M. Mann, University of Michigan; Fred Messing, Vanderbilt University; Com. A. M. Allen, U. S. Naval Academy; Roy Henderson, University of Texas; Charles Welch, University of Utah.

Track Rules

J. L. Griffith, 6 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Chairman; C. W. Whitten, High School Federation; 1st District, A. C. Gilbert; 2nd District, C. W. Kennedy; 3rd District, W. A. Alexander; 4th District, Thomas Jones; 5th District, Henry Schutte; 6th District, Clyde Littlefield; 7th District, Creed Hammond; 8th District, O. S. Edmondson.

Volley Ball Rules

J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A.; W. A. Kearns, San Diego, Cal.; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois.

Wrestling Rules

R. G. Clapp, Nebraska University; J. A. Rockwell, Mass. Institute of Technology; Walter O'Connell, Cornell University; R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University; H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University.

Advisory Committee: W. E. Lewis, Harvard University; D. B. Sinclair, Princeton University; Richard Barker, Cornell College; M. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; R. J. McLean, University of Texas; D. B. Swingle, Montana State; J. G. Arbuthnot, University of Washington.

It is understood that in the case of nominations from the Army and Navy, where the appointees are absent from the country this year on service, their places will be supplied at the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Military and Naval Academies respectively.

The committee to nominate officers for next year made the following report:

"We of the Nominating Committee recommend that no radical change be made in the list of officials in this Association for the coming year, and that no such change be made at any time except and until a nominating committee shall have been appointed sufficiently in advance to enable it to proceed with the deliberation and safeguarding care that a problem of such importance demands.

"Our nominations are, therefore, as follows:

President: Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce

Secretary-Treasurer: Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University

Vice-Presidents,

First District, Professor G. H. Nettleton, Yale University

Second District, Professor C. W. Kennedy, Princeton University

Third District, Dean S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia

Fourth District, Professor O. F. Long, Northwestern University

Fifth District, Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College

Sixth District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas

Seventh District, Professor H. L. Marshall, University of Utah

Eighth District, Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University."

General Pierce called to the chair, as temporary presiding officer, Professor Edwin Fauver, of the University of Rochester. Dean S. V. Sanford, of the University of Georgia, was nominated for president. It was first voted to proceed to elect by secret ballot, but the vote was rescinded in view of the difficulties of conducting such a ballot on account of the large number of credentials lacking and the time it would take to compare the ballots with the list of delegates officially appointed, and it was voted to proceed by *viva voce* vote. The roll was called by institutions and the ballot showed a majority for General Pierce, who was later reelected president for the ensuing year by unanimous vote. The other officers nominated by the Nominating Committee were elected. It was voted that the committee to nominate officers should be appointed early next year—not later than April.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

PROFESSOR OLIVER F. CUTTS, BATES COLLEGE

A survey of the New England colleges comprising the first district of the N. C. A. A. shows both their intercollegiate and intra-mural athletics to be in a very healthy and flourishing condition.

The writer, in order to make an accurate and personal report, sent a letter about the middle of November to the president of each of the member colleges, requesting that he or his representative reply at once, offering suggestions, criticisms, or comments on conditions as they obtain in athletics. He desired to have the personal viewpoint on conditions and tendencies in intercollegiate athletics as a branch of physical education.

Without any attempt to make a study of conditions, or to classify material offered, he presents this report in the form of excerpts from the replies of the member colleges to this personal letter.

Dr. Phillips says: "Here at Amherst there has been little change in the attitude of the faculty or students toward intercollegiate athletics. We are trying to make them harmonize with the main purpose of the college; to encourage them if they are not sufficiently vigorous and curb them if overemphasized. In the 'Little Three', our discussions have mainly been over pre-season training, scouting, length of football schedules, and transfer rules. There is general agreement in most of these, but a difference of opinion regarding scouting. We are trying to establish the principle that tenure of office of the personnel in the department of physical education does not depend on athletic successes of a coach, and are having fair success, but the alumni prove a disturbing factor, as in the past, but not so strongly. The serious, broadminded alumni who have the best interests of the college at heart are the best asset of the department of athletics.

Intra-mural sports are developing rapidly. Soccer is interesting more and more of our students and 'Touch Football' is coming in fast.

It should be noted, I think, that the attempt to make of the Association of New England Colleges a legislative body proved unsuccessful, largely due to the heterogeneity of the group—they could not agree on fundamental points of policy. The attempt, on the other hand, to organize the "Association of N. E. Colleges for Conference on Officials" has proved quite successful. Thirteen colleges joined, officials for most of their home football games

were appointed, and about 160 officials signed. All appointments, subject to Commissioner Okeson's approval, were made by this new organization, and we have had few complaints. I think the Association of N. E. Colleges for Conference on Athletics might well consider taking over this organization as its agent for the appointment, not only of football, but basketball, baseball, track, and other officials for games or meets in New England."

President Sills of Bowdoin makes an interesting comment on the development of intra-mural games and contests. He says: "I should say that in some ways we have made progress and in other ways we have not gone ahead very far, so far as the athletic situation in connection with intercollegiate athletics particularly is concerned.

This past year we have not, in the ordinary sense of the word, had a successful season at Bowdoin. On the other hand, I believe there has never been a time when so many boys have been engaged in games of various sorts and in intra-mural sport. There is some question in the minds of the athletic authorities as to whether or not interest in inter-fraternity contests detracts from the proper support of the major teams, and in some ways we feel that inter-fraternity rivalry is perhaps too keen. We are thinking over a re-division of the groups in college to get over this difficulty.

The alumni are of course concerned over the rather poor showing of the football teams, and apparently feel as strongly as ever that a majority of games must be won; it takes a long time to educate them.

So far as I know, we have had no instances at Bowdoin, and have known of no instances at the other colleges, of professionalism."

Mr. Marvel writes: "Nothing unusual occurred at Brown last year along athletic lines with the exception of the completion of our new \$750,000 gymnasium with its better facilities for basketball and for winter track than we have ever had before, the result being that both the varsity and freshman track teams were very much improved over the teams of the few years previous. . . . Interest in intra-mural athletics is increasing with leaps and bounds, and I believe that the colleges should do everything possible to try to increase the interest in these activities."

Mr. Bingham of Harvard says: "From personal observation, it would seem to me that the present group of undergraduates have a lot saner attitude toward athletics than some of the 'old grads'. I think the reason for this is that more of them are getting into athletics and getting the athletic point of view. In our day, I think there were too many who sat on the side lines to criticise the teams all through college and they have done this ever since they have been graduated.

As you know, here at Harvard the Corporation has recognized athletics to the extent of creating the office of Director of Athletics and making him a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. I interpret my position on the Faculty as not for any intellectual contribution that I can offer but as a duty to keep athletics, more especially intercollegiate athletics, in their proper place."

Mr. H. S. DeGroat comments from Springfield as follows: "From the attendance at the annual meeting of the College Directors of the Connecticut Valley, there seems to be shown a tendency for a better understanding between these colleges and a display of a real effort to control and conduct the intercollegiate athletics on a rational and straightforward basis. There is a better understanding between these colleges of their individual problems, the eligibility rules, and the objectives of the departments than has ever been in the past. . . .

The varied sizes and the wealth or lack of wealth behind the numerous colleges of this state does not make it possible for any natural association which could possibly draw them together. The meeting of the New England Conference on Athletics in Boston clearly proved that there was little indication that way."

From M. A. C., Mr. Hicks reports: "Athletic affairs are in a healthy state and there has been no outstanding problem of interest. The coaching staff of the institution are all members of the faculty; the director of athletics is head of the department of Physical Education.

If I may comment upon the situation in New England in general, I would say that it is my personal feeling that the New England Conference organization consisting of the following colleges: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, has been of great value to the member institutions. It has tended to create better understanding, standardized procedure, and standardized eligibility.

The writer was very much disappointed that the conference of the representatives of all the New England colleges failed to find a common ground upon which they could form a general conference of all or at least a great majority of the New England colleges. It seems to me that such an organization might be of great value in standardizing the athletic procedure of these colleges and create much better inter-collegiate relations."

Mr. Rowe, of M. I. T., comments somewhat caustically on "the attempt to form a New England Conference and the failure to consummate this pious project."

From Middlebury College comes this comment by Mr. Beck: "I should say that the conditions in general were very satisfactory in Vermont. The officiating has been up to standard, although we have had some officials who hesitated to penalize. The sport

and interest has been normal. On our own campus we have been handicapped by a small number of men reporting, thirty-one being the largest number of men reporting on any one day. We were forced to play a schedule composed of teams from schools larger than ours because there were too few schools of our own size near enough."

Doctor Swan writes: "Here at Trinity, for the present, the coaches are in the department of physical training as assistant professors or instructors. When not coaching varsity teams, they assist in the conducting of instruction of other physical activities. They are paid by the college, and not by the athletic association."

The coaching question is a very difficult matter, especially when there comes a season in which games are lost. I personally doubt if the coach can be thought of as a permanent appointment, as one usually thinks of a professorial appointment. There are a few exceptions to this idea, but these exceptions are men who have moved over into an advisory position, so far as coaching goes."

From Tufts, Mr. Houston reports: "A decided falling off has been noticeable in the interest of our students in the game of baseball. Although we arrange a fairly comprehensive home schedule, we find our students do not attend these games to any more than a very limited extent. At the same time, we notice that students are taking more and more interest in playing baseball themselves or in playing other sports throughout the college year, and statistics would show that a greater number of students are participating in some form of athletics now than ever before, but they have taken an apparent dislike to watching baseball games. This presents somewhat of a problem as to the advisability of continuing having anything but a very limited inter-collegiate baseball schedule because of the large cost of maintaining such schedule."

This is the first year that we have operated under Mr. Okeson as Commissioner of football officials. We have noticed no increase in the efficiency of the administration of the officials nor in the quality of officiating at Tufts, although we have paid \$50.00 more than previously in order to continue in the class which was fixed for us by the Central Board of Football Officials. There have been some indications that the method of service was not as satisfactory as before, in that we have in several cases been assigned officials who were not on our approved list and about whom we knew nothing. I wish that the whole question of the administration of football officials might have a full and frank discussion at the coming meeting of the Association."

Although I do not know what the practice is now, I do know that never before have we entertained an opposing football team at dinner on the night preceding an important football game until

this year. We did that with our ancient rival, Mass. Agricultural College, and found it a very interesting experiment; the members of our squad and the members of the M. A. C. squad sat side by side and dined together on the evening preceding the game, and I have heard considerable intimation to the effect that both enjoyed the experience and I think it made for good feeling between the two institutions."

President Boardman, of the University of Maine, makes this comment: "I feel, however, that our present athletic organization, while not perfect, is functioning very ably. Our athletic department is a regular department of the university, and as such receives the same consideration as any other department. Its policies and actions are subject to the approval of the president. Its activities are first developed by the Athletic Board, and are carried out by the Faculty Manager of Athletics."

Mr. Cowell, at the University of New Hampshire, outlines a very interesting development regarding college control of athletic funds, equipment, etc. He says: "Athletics at the University of New Hampshire are on a very sound basis, and are showing a satisfactory improvement from year to year. Our intra-mural activities, built up from dormitory and fraternity leagues, have especially shown marked enthusiasm and growth in all around interest."

Both physical education and athletics are financed out of a carefully budgeted system of the University, and both receipts and expenditures of this department are handled through the business office of the college."

All members of the department with one exception are regularly appointed members of the faculty of the institution. All athletic equipment, including player's apparel, grounds, field, etc., are university property."

Speaking apart from the university, I personally believe that athletics are conducted on a more sound basis than ever before, and the various colleges are showing a marked improvement, and sportsmanship and competition are showing a similar development."

Probably the only questionable procedure left in New England is the conditions of competition for the outstanding high and prep school athlete. But I believe this tendency is declining in the majority of schools, and I feel that the bulk of abuse is the fault of the alumni and organized alumni branches. I feel that in general it should be looked upon as not favorable by the athletic and administrative heads."

The formation of the New England Conference among the small group of New England colleges has proven very satisfactory, primarily in mutual and cordial coöperation between the schools concerned. There has been no effort whatever made by

members of this organization to attempt to schedule contests exclusively by its members, or to decide championships by athletic competition. On the other hand, it has built up a very healthful condition among the group concerned."

Satisfactory conditions are indicated at Wesleyan, as to which President McConaughy says: "I have talked with Dr. Fauver, and we think there is nothing particular to report to you in regard to the athletic situation."

Mr. Messer, of Williams, seems to find nothing very radically wrong in the situation there, as he says: "Fortunately, we are on the crest of the wave with fundamental conditions as nearly ideal as possible. I believe the outstanding feature of the past year has been the tremendous growth of interest in intra-mural athletics. Many of our institutions have developed this phase of student activity until, as at Williams, over 95% of the college men are engaged in some useful pursuit. This has created a tremendous stimulus toward intercollegiate athletics, and, with the two systems dovetailing, a system has been rounded out for the first time where many now enjoy the privileges previously given to the few.

Practically every institution has adopted the freshman rule, with the freshman schedules cut down to the minimum. This, with several other fundamental innovations, such as the establishment of the intercollegiate conference of state colleges, has marked a big step forward in intercollegiate athletics in colleges of New England. Physical education and athletics at Williams are considered an integral part of the educational system, and while the control varies to a considerable degree in different colleges, nevertheless the results obtained are the same. No longer do we consider the man educated because he wears a Phi Beta Kappa key or receives a degree. The physical side of his education is considered as essential as the intellectual and moral sides. It has taken the educators in New England a long time to grasp this viewpoint, but I think the stage has been reached at last and a big objective reached. Athletic relationships are on the highest plane, and, as far as I can see, conditions were never better."

Mr. Cates says: "Speaking generally, so far as Yale is concerned, the athletic situation is in a very healthful state. Our intercollegiate competitions have been conducted in a very satisfactory way, and they have served to bring about a closer relationship as between the student bodies, and a high standard of sportsmanship as among the competitors. Our policy here is to encourage a more widespread participation by students in a general athletic program, and to develop physical facilities to that end. Our tendency is to restrict intercollegiate competition within reasonable bounds, and to maintain a reasonable balance as

between the scholastic and athletic branches of the curriculum. Our relations with all the colleges are very cordial, and we feel that athletics are serving in every sense of the word the purpose for which they are intended."

Mr. Heneage, of Dartmouth, writes: "From my personal observation, I should say that athletic conditions in the First District are on a very high plane.

Only a small part of the student body is able to engage in intercollegiate athletics. Outside competition is reserved for a select, highly skilled few. But within the college itself, there is a sport-clientele of another type. It is composed of that great majority, probably 90 per cent, which for some reason or other is unable to engage in varsity or freshman athletics. It is composed of a group of men who enjoy the game for the game's sake. For the most part, there is no glory attached to winning. There is no ignominy to defeat. But there is enjoyment on both sides."

SECOND DISTRICT

PROFESSOR WALTER WILLIAMSON,

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

It is difficult to report with any degree of intelligence or accuracy upon the athletic situation in this, the Second District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, comprising as it does the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia. One might have indulged in the time-worn practice of circularizing the respective member institutions located within these boundaries with a questionnaire, asking for data, pertinent or otherwise, concerning the general athletic situation and its management. Having had some experience with this highly developed and much overworked method of securing statistics and soliciting information (valueless in many instances), and remembering with what alacrity the overworked recipients of those documents are wont to deposit them in the most convenient wastepaper receptacles, one shudders with apprehension before attempting such a method and prefers giving a report based upon personal observation.

On the whole, the athletic situation seems encouraging. Steps have already been taken to revive an interest in competitive gymnastics. Doubtless the Association will receive a report from the committee appointed to formulate rules and regulations for the proper conduct of gymnastic meets. It is certainly to be hoped that this fine sport, open to all students attending institutions with gymnasium facilities,—a sport which leaves with those who take part in its lasting physical benefits,—will be revived, and that col-

legiate gymnastic associations throughout the second and other districts will spring up, creating new interest in an old sport which carries with it so many worthwhile possibilities.

Happily there seems to be a growing inclination to include golf as a recognized minor sport. Those institutions situated near some of the "great open spaces", or with a golf course on or adjoining the campus, have always encouraged this sport. Physical training departments at such colleges have accepted golf-playing and practice as a substitute for a part at least of the required physical training work. Other institutions located in the crowded cities, without golf course conveniences, find it difficult to encourage this sport. Coöperation in some cases has been asked of the neighboring private golf clubs' board of directors to permit of the playing over their courses by the college team candidates, as their guests, on a few weekday afternoons each week. In some instances these requests have received favorable action. Since it is the function, in part at least, of college athletics to develop habits of right living that will stick by and carry on through college days and later life, no better way of accomplishing this objective can in part be found than to encourage golf playing as an additional collegiate athletic activity.

Interest in all of the collegiate sports, recognized and classified as either major or minor, throughout the district, seems ever on the increase,—from baseball through the list, alphabetically if you will, to wrestling. The various athletic organizations created to promote wholesome intercollegiate competition among different groups are functioning effectively and harmoniously. Football continues to occupy the center of the stage and to have the greatest popular appeal. If the statements of attendance, as appearing in the public press of this fall, are to be believed, then this interest is greater than ever before. Whether these glowing reports indicate an increased student interest in the sport, as either voluntary participants or as spectators, is a moot question. Collegiate faculty administrative bodies can answer this question to their own complete satisfaction by exercising entire jurisdiction and management over all activities which exist at their institutions for the recreation, physical benefits, and enjoyment of the entire student body. This includes of course football. The charges of "big business", commercialism, and so forth, directed in many circles at the present time against the finest of all intercollegiate sports, football, can be answered effectively in no other way.

The discontinuation of the Central Board on Football Officials and of the service formerly rendered by it in connection with the appointment of football officials for colleges located in the first and second districts, threatened for awhile to cast a storm-cloud over the otherwise peaceful horizon. This Central Board functioned as a sort of sub-committee of the American Inter-

collegiate Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It was not only the passing of the Central Board, but also the taking over of its duties by a new organization, the Eastern Association for the Selection of Football Officials, which provoked the objection. The main points of protest were satisfactorily adjusted and the misunderstanding cleared up by correspondence and subsequent meetings, and it is now my belief that a majority of the colleges in this district have availed themselves of the services of this new association for the non-partisan appointment of football officials, and have found such service entirely satisfactory.

The Olympic games of 1928 have passed into history. The colleges in this district interested in amateur track athletics hope that before another four years have elapsed the necessary steps will have been taken to insure greater representation on the American National Olympic Committee, or other governing bodies, of individuals competent to represent the college athlete of the nation, to the end that there may be less friction among those charged with the dignified and serious obligation of selecting our athletes and representing us officially as a nation. If the Olympic games are to promote international understanding and good will through wholesome sport competition, then there will have to be some evidence of the ideals of true sportsmanship exhibited by those vested with this important obligation.

THIRD DISTRICT

DEAN S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Few things of interest, if any, have taken place in the Third District since my last report. The truth of the situation is simply this—for the past five years I have written of conditions in this district, and this year I find it almost impossible to present additional worth while material. It is quite evident that some other person would find material of importance that I have overlooked; in fact, a pair of new eyes is needed to prevent the report of this district from becoming uninteresting.

I have had the honor of being president of the Southern Conference since its organization in 1921, and I have tried to present the situation in this district from the facts I have obtained from members of the conference and from facts that I have gathered as I have gone over the district. Let it be clearly understood that the views expressed in my report are my own and not necessarily those of the conference members.

The accredited high schools in the Third District are well organized and they engage in many forms of athletic sports. Dr. J. S. Stewart, Chairman of the Georgia High School Asso-

ciation, in his report for last year, states that "295 of the 360 accredited high schools paid their dues and operated under the rules of the Association". He further states that "there are sixty members in the twelve districts of Georgia on the executive committee working under one set of rules. Where interpretation of these rules is desired, they write to the district chairman. Communications from them to the district chairman receive prompt attention. The local schools file with the district secretary a list of students eligible for football, and then send the list to the state secretary as part of the permanent record, to be used in deciding appeals. Similar eligibility lists are filed for basketball and other interscholastic events."

What is true of the accredited high schools in Georgia is true, in general, of schools in the other states of this district. Athletic contests are on a high plane. There are still irregularities practised in some of the schools and in some of the districts. It is hoped that there will be fewer and fewer each year. School authorities on the whole use every effort in all of the interscholastic contests to be clean, honest, and sportsmanlike.

In reading the report of Mr. C. W. Whitten, Manager of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, I note with considerable pleasure that the accredited high schools in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia belong to this National Federation. It appears that all the states in this district, except North Carolina and South Carolina, belong to this great federation.

There are irregularities existing throughout the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, as indicated in the letter written to Dr. Stewart by Mr. Whitten: "My general theme (referring to his talk in Chicago in December) was that good high school athletes can, almost without exception, by hook or by crook, finance their college educations on the basis of their athletic skill. It was my conviction that this fact is demoralizing, not only to the boys who thus 'earn' their college education, but also to the entire high school communities who seem to realize that our so-called amateur rules are in large measure a farce. We did not have time for a discussion of the subject after my brief talk, but I am sure that all the high school men present at the meeting, and certainly most of the college men, realized the truth of my theses."

The conditions described by Mr. Whitten exist in this district and perhaps in every other district, but that does not help the athletic situation. Those who are intimately connected with intercollegiate sports know that, if we are to have clean athletics, we must begin with the boys in the high schools. We have given too little attention to high school athletics, and for that reason

have had to give too much attention to college athletics. Perhaps if we should devote more time and thought and begin at the bottom, we would then have less to do at the top.

Conditions in this district, both in the high schools and in the colleges, are better than they have been, and on the whole they indicate a forward movement, and yet there is still a great work to be done. The institutions are making a great effort to improve. We are not boastful when we say that conditions in this district are as good as any and better than most. We still have knotty problems to solve, if college athletics are to serve the purpose of building better manhood.

The coaches in this district are on the most cordial and friendly terms; they hold each other in high esteem, and this has done much to bring about the good spirit that prevails. To the everlasting credit of the institutions in the conference, it may be said that they no longer dismiss a coach simply because he does not win games. They are looking to the character of the man and not entirely to the won and lost column. In fact there is a finer feeling between the institutions and a more genuine confidence in the men handling athletics than in any previous period.

In the past few years there have been fewer and fewer "pep" meetings or big rallies by the students prior to the football games, and this fact has brought forth many editorials to the effect that football was declining in its popularity and if this apathy continued among the students, it would be only a short while before colleges would have stadia for no purposes whatever. Such statements are amusing to college men. The large increase in the number of applications for tickets to the football games indicates clearly that the most fascinating and spectacular of all college games—intercollegiate football—still has the students and the public in its grip.

The fact that students conduct themselves in a sane manner and do not resort to the old time rallies before every game, but only before the game played between traditional rivals, is but another evidence that students look upon football contests as a part of college life—a real part of it and no longer something on the outside looking in for recognition. Sanity and common sense are qualities possessed by college students that too many outsiders will not admit. A decade or two ago there was a wide gulf between athletics and the colleges, but at present it is impossible to tell where one begins and the other ends, so closely have they become interwoven. Years ago the popular theme for discussion was "Athletic versus the College," but today the theme is "Athletics for the College;" the former was the theme of the theorists, the latter the theme of the educators. The absence of the athletic rally is not a lack of interest in college sports, but a clearer recognition of the place of sports in student and college life. No

artificial stimulus is now essential to make a player do his best at all times, for he has been and is taught that a football team reflects the sportsmanship of the coach and the ideals of the college.

Colleges in this district are imitating colleges in other districts and are building stadia to accommodate large numbers of people who desire to watch the football contests. I think it can be said that nearly all of our colleges have built or are building stadia within their means. They have not spent enormous sums so that a winning team is essential to finance the indebtedness. They have so constructed them that they may be enlarged, if the demand for seats is in excess of the size, and after they have met their financial obligations on the first plant. In this respect, perhaps, the colleges in this district have shown more wisdom than those in certain districts, or perhaps they have gained from the experience of others.

It is gratifying to report that the athletic program in every district is widening just as rapidly as the finances will permit. The athletic life is no longer confined to a few football games as was the case a decade ago. Basketball has become a game of general interest. The Conference Basketball Tournament and the S. I. A. A. Tournament attract larger and larger crowds each year. The high school and the secondary school tournaments are growing in interest. In passing it may not be amiss to add that in the National Basketball Tournament held in Chicago last March the high school team from Georgia for the second time went to the semi-finals. Track is likewise gaining in popularity and interest. Baseball is not nearly so popular in this district as it was prior to the World War.

Boxing, wrestling, lacrosse, tennis, cross country, golf, and swimming are increasing in interest in all the colleges of this district. Last year the boxing tournament at the University of Virginia, the golf tournament at Vanderbilt University, the cross country meet at the Georgia School of Technology, and the tennis tournament at Tulane University were all largely attended.

The officiating in the football contests has not been as good as it should have been nor as good as we paid for. Nothing so mars a game as poor officiating. We have too few officials who are competent to handle major games. To improve this condition the football officials at the suggestion of the conference formed an organization to be known as the Southern Football Officials Association. A joint committee from the officials, the coaches, and the conference members worked out a plan that bids fair to prove of great value. The conference has approved the plan and has passed a resolution making the plan effective on December 1, 1929.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association continues to

grow and prosper. This Association has a membership of thirty-two colleges athletically and scholastically related. It embraces the territory of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee—nine states. It covers the same territory as the conference with the exception of the states of Virginia and Maryland. In large measure the two athletic bodies have the same rules. This Association, which was the pioneer in this section for promoting clean athletics, still exerts a great and powerful influence.

There are other athletic associations in this district doing a good work, but the Southern Conference and the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association are the two dominating forces and now have a total membership of fifty-five colleges and universities.

The Southern Conference amended its constitution at the meeting in Nashville to increase the number of institutions from twenty-two to twenty-three. Upon invitation Duke University was admitted to membership.

Whether the Southern Conference is too large is a debatable question. It is true that it covers a large area, from Maryland to Louisiana, but it is principally composed of state institutions. Certain sports writers now and then attack the conference and advocate that it be divided into two or three athletic bodies, but very seldom is such an idea advanced by any member at the conference meeting. We have many applications for membership each year, but never a request for withdrawal. The colleges seem to be contented in every way, but the sports writers here and there take very great offense from time to time because certain sports writers in the central section of the conference overlook an outstanding player in this section or that section who should in their judgment be given a place on the All-Southern team. This seems to be the basis for their objection to the conference as now constituted.

All-Conference or All-Southern teams, and so-called champion teams, are never discussed in any way at the annual meeting. Such things are of no consequence to the members, for they have vital questions to consider. It is my thought that, so long as the colleges are scholastically and athletically related, we have the proper basis for the formation of a conference. When a better basis than this is found, it might be well to consider the question of a division of the conference into two or three athletic organizations.

What seems to be the ideal is that all conferences should work for uniformity of rules, from Maine to California. When this is done, then college athletics will present fewer difficulties, and then will colleges organize into conferences on the basis of territory, of size, of traditional rivalry, and like factors. The public

and the students will never understand why a student is eligible to participate in athletics at one institution but ineligible at another college, particularly if the colleges are athletically and scholastically related. Dean H. V. Carpenter, State College of Washington, emphasized this idea in his able address last year on "Coördination of Athletic Conferences." He concluded his address in these words: "I urge that this Association accept as its logical duty the job of serving as a central clearing house, or 'League of Nations' if you please, through which we may establish the fullest unanimity in ideals, procedure, and regulations throughout our many local athletic conferences."

It seems to me that we have spent all the years necessary discussing technical rules for eligibility and should now turn our attention to uniform scholastic requirements. Scholastic attainment should be and must be the first aim of our educational institutions. Athletics are necessary to college life and must be a part of every college curriculum. Our problem is to coördinate this activity so as to present its right relation in the education of our young men.

Every institution in this district has strict rules on scholastic standing, and for the most part is enforcing them. "The college that is lax in enforcing scholastic requirements suffers irreparably. The conscience of the institution as a whole is clear on this point although there are violations." These violations not only hurt the institution involved, but they hurt the cause of intercollegiate athletics and bring a conference into unfavorable light.

Every time the question of scholastic requirements is brought forward for genuine discussion, it is always relegated to the rear on the basis that we must leave that question for the individual college to solve. Every college man knows that a football player should parade in the classroom before he parades across the headlines of the sporting page. Why we should admit that we can pass drastic regulations along other lines, but can not touch scholastic requirements, is an enigma to me. Every honest college man knows that this is one of our really great problems in the proper handling of athletics, and yet we adjourn from year to year without announcing any ideal for the colleges to follow. Scholastic requirements can be controlled, so far as the athlete is concerned, and this phase of the problem, in my judgment, should be given greater consideration at our annual meetings. It is safe to say that anything the National Collegiate Athletic Association decides to control in athletics can be controlled, for there is no college that would dare to stand against a set of principles, general in nature, which this national body adopted.

Chancellor Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University, in a recent address before the Southern Conference said: "The only practical suggestion that I can bring to this body is an appeal for the

coördination of all the agencies in the fostering of proper athletic ideals and in the correction of outstanding evils. In addition to technical by-laws of the conference, there might be developed a department of recommendations and suggestions. Under this heading the conference could express itself on the great objectives of athletics, and could also register a protest on certain dangers, tendencies, and practices, and this protest could be conveyed by the members of the Southern Conference to college faculties and committees." What this wise executive and able educator asks of the Southern Conference can be better asked of this national body. It is a suggestion that should be given our most thoughtful consideration.

The athletic associations and conferences have accomplished a great deal in eliminating certain abuses in intercollegiate contests. We have in large measure nearly completed our mission, so far as passing technical rules. We can go no further, in my opinion, unless we are willing to take a step forward in the coördination of all the agencies governing athletics. We can not hope to do very much in the future working from the technical side—we must now look to the scholastic side—perhaps the unpopular side at present. We should use the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the American Association of University Professors, the many sectional associations of colleges and secondary schools, and other similar organizations. "If the evils that are threatening intercollegiate sports are to be successfully combatted, there should be a unified program of operation endorsed by and supported by all the powers interested, by this conference and by similar ones, by associations of colleges, by faculty members in each institution, by all the organized administrative forces that lie behind these committees."

Would it not be a wise measure for the National Collegiate Athletic Association and all other athletic conferences somewhat to enlarge the scope of their activities and set before their constituents some expression of opinion and conviction and purposes as to the real objectives of college athletics? We have had many able addresses delivered before this body on the true objectives of college sports, but this Association, so far as I know, has never expressed itself along such lines. Perhaps this is the time for such an advanced step to be taken.

In 1925 the University of Alabama was invited to take part in the Rose Bowl Tournament. This was a recognition of football in this section of the country. In 1926 the University of Alabama was again invited. This was a distinct compliment to Alabama and to the Southern Conference. It was a recognition of the fact that football is played as well in one section of the country as in another. This year the invitation has been extended to another member of the Southern Conference—the

Georgia School of Technology. For this invitation to be extended to the institutions in the conference three times in the past four years is positive proof that, so far as playing the game of football is concerned, this section compares favorably with other sections.

It is indeed a pleasure to the colleges in this district and in this section to have the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet in New Orleans. It should be the policy, so it seems to me, for this influential national body to meet in different sections of the country. Of course a great deal depends upon how well the meeting is attended, but if the attendance proves to be excellent, then the policy should be to meet now and then in the various districts.

I can not bring this report to a close without adding a line as a tribute to a great friend of athletics, not only in this district but in every district. In 1920 there was held in Gainesville, Florida, a meeting of the Athletic Association of Southern State Universities and of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The former was a small body of five universities; the latter was a large body of many institutions and of many years. The man, in large measure, responsible for the Athletic Association of Southern State Universities was Dr. Albert LeFevre of the University of Virginia. He was untiring in his efforts to promote this association, but the World War interrupted its growth and progress. This joint meeting laid the foundation for the Southern Conference. Dr. LeFevre, a brilliant scholar and gentleman, passed away at his home at the University of Virginia, December 18, 1928. He labored faithfully and unceasingly to promote clean athletics and high ideals in competitive sports. Others might become discouraged in the battle, but he fought on, confident that victory would come. He was fearless in his actions, true to his convictions, but pleasant in all of his relations with his colleagues. In the death of Dr. Albert LeFevre the country has lost a distinguished scholar, an able teacher, a true friend of college athletics, and a gentleman of honor, culture, and refinement. It can be truthfully said of this manly spirit:—

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR W. R. MORRISON, M.D., OBERLIN COLLEGE

This district consists of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The report is based upon information secured from newspapers, letters, interviews with coaches, offi-

cials, spectators, and college authorities, and from personal observation. The main items considered are the extent and quality of athletic activities, quality of competition, sportsmanship, officiating, attendance, irregularities in the promotion of athletics, changes in organizations, and intra-mural athletics.

A study of the conditions in the Fourth District for the year 1928 reveals a continued growth in popularity of athletic sports which has been so marked during the past decade. This condition is indicated by the size of the crowds at the games and by the number of students participating in the various sports; the crowds have been large and the number of participants greater than ever before in the history of intercollegiate athletics. The stage in the development of athletics has been reached where practically all colleges and universities in this district have teams in the major sports and play a full schedule every year. For the most part, the number of games in these sports is regulated and remains about the same from year to year. In addition, however, there has been during the past year an expansion of some of the usual and older athletic activities as well as the stimulation of some new ones.

In May, 1927, the Western Intercollegiate Conference passed a rule making it possible for the colleges to play two or more games of football on any given Saturday. Accordingly, the schools in the conference tried out the experiment this year of having two teams, "A" and "B", both playing on the same day. The same thing was done in some of the other schools. The matter is obviously in the experimental stage and therefore it is impossible to arrive at definite conclusions regarding it at this time. The plan certainly has the advantage of permitting more men to play football. It seems that it should work satisfactorily in the larger schools. In some places, however, it has been difficult to secure enough players for two teams. Another disadvantage that has been pointed out to the writer is that the "B" teams lack "color" and are not so popular. At the end of the first year many are sceptical as to the success of the experiment.

There has been a distinct growth in track and field sports. The fact that 1928 was Olympic year undoubtedly gave special impetus to these sports. More men participated, and that the quality of performance was superior is shown by the many new records established.

An earnest and successful effort was made in some of the colleges to stimulate outdoor winter sports. Several schools are attempting to include ice hockey in their athletic program, as well as promoting skating and skiing. The University of Wisconsin supported a Western Intercollegiate Carnival last January which included all types of winter sports, such as speed skating, ski jumping, snow-shoeing over cross-country, fancy skating, hockey, curling, and ice-boat racing.

Intercollegiate athletics have been characterized during the past year by a very high grade of performance. A number of track and field records were broken, and the play in other sports appeared to be more scientific and effective. Using the results of intersectional competition as a basis for judging the quality of competition, the standard of performance was as high in the Fourth District as in other parts of the country. The strides that have been made in recent years relative to the quality of athletic sports, not only in this district but throughout the country, are amazing. It is explained by the increased attention that is being given athletic activities not only in colleges but also in high schools. Students in the secondary schools are receiving better coaching, and the fact that the demand for better teachers and coaches is increasing means that the peak of efficiency in athletic achievement has not yet been reached. This splendid quality of performance was not confined to a few teams, nor to any one conference, but was true quite generally throughout the district. As a result, the competition was keen and close in most of the leagues and conferences. From the standpoint of interest, this is extremely significant. In several instances the championship was not decided until the very close of the season, and on some occasions not until the last game, with several teams having a chance for winning the championship.

Although it is something that one expects, it is, nevertheless, gratifying to note the fine spirit of sportsmanship expressed not only on the athletic field between contesting teams but also between colleges in all the relations growing out of intercollegiate competition. Generally speaking, there exists between the colleges a splendid spirit of good will and coöperation. There are still instances of unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of spectators toward officials, but this is usually due to ignorance of the rules. Occasionally a college is suspected of questionable attitude or action regarding sportsmanship, but it occurs rarely. In view of the keen competition and intense stimulation of the players resulting from the emphasis upon winning, it is a little surprising that the conduct of the players is on such a high plane. That they do not do otherwise, is to their honor and credit. The attitude of the public should also be mentioned in this connection. The people making up this important element of spectators have been gradually educated until they are quite in sympathy with the high ideals associated with intercollegiate sports. Exceptions to this are seen in the usual criticism of losing coaches and other expressions of over enthusiasm for the favorite team.

Perhaps no phase of intercollegiate activity has been carried on more satisfactorily than the officiating. Despite the increasing demands made upon them, the work of the officials has been unusually good. The quality of their work seems to be growing

better every year. In explanation of this condition should be mentioned the schools, examinations, and meetings for officials at which the rules were discussed.

The attendance at athletic contests, of course, varies according to the reputations and records of the opposing teams. As might be expected, because of the conditions of competition described above, the number of spectators was as large, if not larger, than ever before. Football continues to draw the largest crowds. It was not uncommon during the season just closed to see the stadia filled, and in some instances people were turned away. In many places basketball is playing to capacity crowds. The crowds attending baseball and track are made up largely of those holding athletic year-books. All of this means, from the standpoint of expense, that football carries most of the sports' program. In some of the smaller schools there has been a falling off in attendance at football games, and the question is raised as to whether or not this is due to the attraction of games between larger schools, attendance at which is made possible by modern means of travel. There is the possibility of a serious problem for the smaller colleges arising out of this situation.

To write regarding irregularities in the administration of intercollegiate athletics is always a difficult matter, and to do so for the past year in the Fourth District is no exception. There have been rumors of proselyting, professionalism, and other irregularities. However, no definite facts have been presented to prove the rumors and accusations. Moreover, one seems to hear less of that sort of thing than in former years. Undoubtedly the insistence of alumni and partisans on winning teams has caused some schools to resort to questionable conduct. But the situation seems to be improving, and is, on the whole, at the present time rather encouraging.

One event of unusual interest that took place in Ohio was the withdrawal of six members (Denison University, Miami University, Ohio University, Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Cincinnati, and Wittenberg College) from the Ohio Athletic Conference, and the formation of the Buckeye Athletic Conference. A general feeling of dissatisfaction concerning a number of factors in the Ohio Athletic Conference, such as the arranging of schedules, assigning and paying of officials, deciding of championships, publicity, and quality of competition had been developing in these institutions for some time. It was felt by them that the original conference had grown so large and the size of the institutions so varied that it was impossible to work out the matters mentioned above in a satisfactory manner. The decision to withdraw followed action by the Ohio Athletic Conference, April 6, 1928, to the effect that membership in the Ohio Athletic Conference and the Ohio College Managers Association shall be

concurrent. Previous to this time, these two bodies had existed as separate organizations, the former being made up of men representing primarily the academic interests of the colleges, whose purpose it was to advise and formulate regulations and agreements that would result in intercollegiate athletics being carried on in a way that was consistent with the highest educational aims of the colleges, the latter being made up of athletic directors and managers whose function it was to carry out the details of intercollegiate competition, such as making schedules and appointing officials. The schools referred to above, feeling that the Ohio College Managers Association was not serving their best athletic interests, had already organized the Buckeye Athletic Association, a separate league within the Ohio Athletic Conference. Therefore, when concurrent membership in the Ohio Athletic Conference and the Ohio College Managers Association was made compulsory, they withdrew from the Ohio Athletic Conference. Just what the result of this action will be is problematical. Nothing unusual has followed immediately; the Buckeye Athletic Conference appears to have had a good season in football, and the Ohio Athletic Conference has carried on as usual. The teams in the two organizations continue to schedule occasional games with each other.

It does stimulate serious thought, however, when any group of colleges, in order to administer its athletic program, finds it necessary to break relations with an organization with the history and standing of the Ohio Athletic Conference. An attempt to find an explanation for the situation brings up several questions. Has the Ohio Athletic Conference become too large for effective work? Is there need for reorganization of the bodies controlling and administering intercollegiate athletics in Ohio? And does the formation of the Buckeye Athletic Conference indicate a trend toward still greater emphasis on intercollegiate athletics? Time and experience will answer these questions.

Perhaps the greatest strides in athletic competition have been in intra-mural activities. In many of the schools the bulk of activity takes place in this field. Some colleges carry on a very extensive program, and the policy of "athletics for all" has received considerable emphasis throughout the district. The example set by the larger schools has had a very stimulating effect upon the smaller ones. In some of the colleges credit is given for this work. Unfortunately the promotion of intra-mural athletics is hindered in some places by the lack of adequate facilities.

FIFTH DISTRICT

DEAN S. W. BEYER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE

The year 1928 was a healthy athletic year in the Fifth District, which includes North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. It was for the most part a year marked by fine feeling and friendly relations among the institutions of the district. For the first time since the war the region seemed to have completely returned to its pre-war stability.

A number of adjustments and realignments in conference relationships were made during the year. Chief of these was the break-up of the old Missouri Valley Conference through the withdrawal of Iowa State, Kansas State, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, to form a new six-school group. The four remaining institutions, Drake, Grinnell, Oklahoma A. & M., and Washington added Creighton University to their number and continued as a five-school conference. The growing tendency toward smaller conference groupings was further evidenced by a similar splitting up of the large and cumbersome state conferences in Kansas and Missouri.

Intercollegiate athletics have become so well organized and regulated that the need for large conferences to legislate and to standardize eligibility rules has been superseded by a demand for conferences whose chief functions are operative. For this purpose the smaller groups of six or seven schools are far more efficient.

Probably the biggest problem now facing the district is that brought about by the rapid development of the junior colleges. The organization within the past few years of scores of municipal junior colleges, together with the tendency of many of the smaller privately endowed schools to become junior colleges, has brought into intercollegiate athletics an entirely new eligibility problem.

The difficulty lies in determining the status of transfers from one of these institutions to a four-year college or university. Within the Fifth District we have at present a wide variety of rulings.

In some conferences all junior college competition is being counted against the three or four years permitted the athlete; in other conferences the first year of junior college competition is not counted; while in still others it is not recognized as intercollegiate competition at all.

In some conferences the one year residence rule is not being applied to transfers from the junior colleges, while in others it is applied.

Although junior college competition is a form of intercollegiate

athletics, yet the calibre of the play, in this district, at least, is very little if any above high school grade. Most of our conferences are still seriously studying this problem, but have not as yet arrived at a solution which seems fair and satisfactory to all concerned.

The colleges of the Fifth District seem well pleased with the conference organization of the dual type, with a group of "faculty representatives" as the legislative body and a group of athletic directors as the operating body.

It has been suggested that a similar type of organization might well be adopted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association so that the members, the associate members, and the districts themselves would be each represented by two individuals, one a non-athletic faculty representative and the other the man who is actively in charge of the athletic administration. A reorganization of the N. C. A. A. along some such lines might correct some of the weaknesses of the present organization.

SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Successful Football Season

The football season just closed in the several conferences of this district has been one of the most successful within our history. The competition in all of our conferences has been keen and close. The attendance has surpassed all previous records. The record crowd for the South attended the Thanksgiving game between A. & M. College and the University of Texas at Austin. There was an attendance of 46,000.

Another interesting feature of the football season was the intersectional games. A. & M. College defeated Sewanee by an overwhelming score. Southern Methodist University played the Army at West Point most successfully, losing by a score of 14 to 13. The University of Texas lost by a close score to Vanderbilt in Dallas.

Successes in Other Sports

The geographical location of this district is a serious handicap to competition in many sports. We have, however, gained considerable recognition in track and in tennis. Texas is the Mecca for all track teams in the Middle West for the early training season in the spring, because of our two relay games inaugurated four years ago, one at the University of Texas, and the other at Rice Institute. These games were presided over last March by the immortal Alonzo Stagg. Many records have been made on

our tracks, and teams which come always express great satisfaction with the conditions which they find as to running conditions, weather conditions, entertainment, and general hospitality. In turn, many of our institutions send teams to other relay games in the Middle West.

Tennis players from this district have received national recognition, both in open tournaments and in intercollegiate playing. We have produced several intercollegiate champions, as well as open champions, in senior, junior, and boys' competitions. Last year we had a representative in the first ten of the nation, and another player was ranked number eleven. The ranking for the season just closed will find one of our players in the first five, and at least two of them in the first ten in doubles. Wilmer Allison, of our district, was a member of the Davis Cup Team. We were privileged to have the Davis Cup Team play in five of our Texas cities. This is a district which should excel in these two great sports.

In other sports we have just as great performers proportionally although we have not received as much national recognition because of the lack of opportunity for competition with outside teams. While none of the conferences in this district at present have wrestling as an active sport, many of the institutions encourage wrestling as an intra-mural sport, and when good wrestlers are developed, they give them every opportunity. This is illustrated in the case of Hammonds, who was last year sent from the University of Texas for competition in the Olympic Games. He was selected and sent to the Olympic Games, in which he contested as far as the semi-finals.

Conferences

There are at present in this district five conferences: the Southwest Conference, with seven members; the Texas Conference, with six members; the Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, with nine members; and two Junior College Associations, consisting of a large number of junior colleges. The strictness of regulation varies in these several conferences, beginning with the one first named, and running through in the same order. The highest standards which we have in any conference in the nation exist in the Southwest Conference. We have begun this year to enforce more strictly scholarship requirements, in that the student who participates in athletics in one of our schools henceforth shall have his scholarship requirements not merely for the term in which he competes, nor for the preceding term, but for the entire preceding year. It is our firm conviction that the best cure for most of our athletic ills lies in the stressing of high scholarship standards.

Some of these conferences need to strengthen their scholarship requirements and to get away from the use of freshmen in their college competition.

The rapid increase in the number of junior colleges in this district calls for stricter supervision of their athletic conditions. Their scholarship standards are not high enough, and especially is there room for improvement in methods of securing athletes.

Finance

The question of finance looms large in most of our institutions. It is no longer a problem with some of our larger schools, except in avoiding criticism for having too large a budget and spending too much money. This criticism is met by the use to which this money is put. Every institution which is making money in this district is using it to improve athletic equipment, not merely for intercollegiate athletics, but as well for intra-mural athletics and physical training. Practically every one of these institutions needs this financial assistance in order to take care of physical training and intra-murals, because the institution itself either cannot or will not finance them.

The smaller institutions have the other difficulty of not having sufficient funds to take care of their needs. This is due to many causes. Most of them are not located in large centers, and the distances which they have to travel to secure competition even among themselves are such that their expenses are very high, and their receipts scarcely ever keep pace with the expenses. In many cases this difficulty is resolved only by the institution officially taking care of the deficit or by help from private individuals. The first of the alternatives destroys all possibility of proper care for physical training and intra-mural competition. The second alternative is very dangerous, because it makes athletics of the institution more or less a tool in the hands of the citizenship, which is always dangerous.

Intra-mural Athletics and Physical Training

As intimated in the previous section, only a few of our larger institutions are fully equipped for physical training and intra-mural athletics. Those that have them have a splendid program. There is an upward tendency in this respect in this district, a tendency that will develop rapidly in proportion as finances for them can be provided. Until we arrive at the point where we can furnish competitive athletics for all students, even though that competition be local, we will not have solved the athletic problems for our institutions.

The General Athletic Conditions

The character of our players in this district is very high. Clean sportsmanship is demanded on the part of all concerned. We have the finest type of athletes and a splendid group of coaches. Our faculty representatives, who constitute the several conferences, have as their watchwords high scholarship, clean sportsmanship, and eternal vigilance.

There are many cavilers. Administrative officers and faculty members cavil on the ground that athletes are paid, are not good students, are spoiled by adulation, and on the ground that athletics occupy too much attention by the student body and furnish too much distraction from the boys' work. A few complain because the price of admission is too high, but so long as they are willing to pay the price, their criticism is not valid. Others complain that coaches are employed only when they win. The latter complaint is too often true, but we are reaching the position in this conference where if a man can win half the time, he is regarded as a high class coach, especially if he is a gentleman and has the proper influence over his men.

If athletes are being paid in this section, it is being done in a very clandestine way, and the institutions are not cognizant of it. The question of winning is one in which ex-students and the public are more to blame than anyone else. Faculty committees and conferences look to the character of the coach and his good influence rather than to winning games. Student bodies also can be controlled on these points. If the ex-students and the public and the press would let the institutions handle their own athletic problems, there would be much less difficulty.

Athletic Commissioner

The question of an athletic commissioner for all or one or more of the conferences in this district has been discussed for 2 or 3 years. The discussion culminated last spring in the appointment of a committee by the Texas Association of Colleges to study the need for such an officer and the advisability of appointing one. The committee reported that the several conferences were functioning so satisfactorily that the services of a commissioner were unnecessary. Instead a recommendation was made and adopted by the College Association that a commission be appointed to keep in touch with athletic conditions in this district and report regularly to the association. This commission consists of the presidents of the five conferences and the president and secretary of the Association of Colleges. In this way the athletics of the district are indissolubly connected with the supervising and scholastically controlling body of all the colleges.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR R. J. GILMORE, COLORADO COLLEGE

Athletic conditions in the Rocky Mountain Region have never been better. All of the larger institutions are operating under the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, an organization in which actual faculty control of athletics is a requirement.

At present a few institutions in the southern part of the region are attempting to organize a conference of New Mexico, Arizona, and Western Texas institutions.

During the 1928 football season two new rules took effect: the limitation of football competition to three years, and a two-year residence requirement for all migrants who have participated in any intercollegiate sport in another institution of collegiate rank.

With few exceptions the coaches of football are regular members of college faculties on a full year basis. This has given the conference a high grade group in this department.

Public interest is evidenced by the largest attendance in history. Stadium building has about reached its limit, practically every institution having constructed an adequate field.

Officials for football and basketball are approved by an adjuster appointed from the faculty representatives. It is his duty not only to help obtain competent officials, but to watch their performance and help correct their faults. In many ways he acts as a coach of officials. As a direct result of this assistance, the officiating has been steadily improving. All officials are following the same rules of procedure and are giving uniform interpretation of playing rules.

An Association of Athletic Directors, organized in 1927, is functioning in conjunction with faculty representatives. This body handles questions relating to schedules, contracts, etc., its legislation becoming binding on approval of the faculty representatives.

During the past year a meeting of presidents of conference institutions was held in conjunction with the faculty representatives. Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Reports from all those in charge of the athletic programs in the institutions throughout the Eighth District, with whom the writer has corresponded or personally talked, are uniform in expressing satisfaction with the generally healthy condition existing in the athletic relations of the institutions, and the good spirit prevailing

practically everywhere. The year has been one of constructive work along many lines.

Great interest and progress has been shown in the development of intra-mural sport programs, which are tending to bring a larger percentage of the student bodies into some form of athletic training and competition. Programs of physical education and the development of schools of physical education are being encouraged. There was organized about two years ago the Pacific Coast Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges, with representatives from about twelve institutions. Regular meetings of this organization are held at which such subjects as the following have been considered:

"The Relation between Health Service and Instruction and Physical Education in Colleges"

"Methods of Teaching Hygiene to College Students".

These programs are tying in closely with the athletic programs of the institutions represented, and are bound to have a marked influence thereon.

Probably the most important and interesting problems confronting those in charge of college athletics in the territory comprising the Eighth District are those arising in connection with the rapid development of the Junior Colleges. In the five states comprising the Eighth District (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Nevada), there are now 39 Junior Colleges, 35 of these being in the state of California alone. The Junior College population of California is over 10,000, the total for the district being over 11,000. These institutions are developing very creditable athletic programs, in football, basketball, track, tennis, and other branches of sport. This has raised a number of problems which are pressing for solution both in the Junior Colleges themselves and in the institutions of university rank to which Junior College students go after completing their Junior College work.

The Junior Colleges are feeling the necessity for eligibility rules based upon scholarship requirements, and for organization into conferences for the improvement of competitive conditions. There have been organized in California recently two Junior College Conferences, one in the North and one in the South, with practically identical constitutions, organizations, and eligibility rules. The Junior Colleges compete with one another, with some of the smaller colleges, and with the freshman teams of the universities. The increasing number of students in these institutions is rapidly enabling them to produce excellent teams, and there is a growing interest on the part of the public in their games.

Another aspect of the problem concerns the status of Junior College students going to a university from the Junior College. The Pacific Coast Conference has given a great deal of time to

consideration of this problem, and has finally adopted the following rule:

"A student, all of whose college work has been done in a Junior College, who transfers to a conference institution, shall be given the same standing, for athletic purposes, as if he had been in residence in the conference institution during the period over which such work was taken.

A Junior College is defined as an institution offering not more than the first two years of collegiate work, whether affiliated with a Teachers' College or not."

Such students are not subject to the transfer or one-year residence rules.

The Junior Colleges are being developed as integral parts of the public educational systems. It is felt, therefore, that no restrictions should be placed on the privilege of students coming up through the Junior Colleges to the universities. The possible dangers of "planting", in the Junior Colleges, athletes who could not at first gain admission to the universities, is sufficiently safeguarded by the requirement of a high average of work in the Junior College before such students qualify for advanced work in the university. Many of the Junior Colleges require of such students a "B" average to secure a recommendation to the University, and the universities themselves require high averages for admission.

Intercollegiate athletic competition is rapidly being controlled in the Eighth District, almost entirely through conference organizations. At least four college conferences are functioning: the Northwest Conference, the Pacific Coast Conference, the Far-Western Conference, the Southern California Conference. In addition, the two Junior College Conferences mentioned above cover the California Junior Colleges. The high schools are also pretty generally organized into conferences for the government of their athletic relations. Eligibility rules of uniformly high standard are, it is believed, being conscientiously enforced in all these conferences. The rules of the collegiate conferences cover freshman competition and scholarship, and all have transfer rules, and limit competition on varsity teams to three years.

There is a marked tendency to decentralize in these organizations, i. e., to group the institutions into small groups, with schools located near each other geographically, and having similar problems, working together, in smaller conferences. The writer believes this is a good tendency. The Pacific Coast Conference has encountered a number of problems due to the fact that its ten members are scattered over an enormous expanse of territory, in five States (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California), with different climatic conditions, centers of population remote from some of the institutions, and travel conditions diffi-

cult between many of the members. Already there is manifest a tendency to group the institutions geographically, and to permit each group some measure of local self government. This is particularly true with regard to the so-called minor sports, in many of which an institution competes with only one or two of the other members of a conference. It has been suggested that rules governing such sports should be subject to more ready adjustment by the competing institutions themselves. It is a pleasure to report, in this connection, that the Pacific Coast Conference has adopted the National Collegiate Athletic Association rules for track.

Throughout the district there has been a steady increase in the quality of the competition in various sports. Teams are more evenly matched. The spirit among the institutions competing has been splendid, and is constantly improving. There have been very few cases of "protests", and friendly relations have not been disturbed by distrust or animosities. A notable example of this steadily improving spirit is the growing practice of holding "Goodwill assemblies" for the student bodies, preceding some of the important contests, at which the presidents of the student bodies address the students of the rival institutions, stressing the importance of good sportsmanship in athletic relations. The contests in football, basketball, track, and all other sports have been hard fought, but clean and free from bitterness. Officiating has been freer from criticism than heretofore. There is increasing interest in basketball and track, and the competition in these sports is of high quality.

During the last year an effort was made by the Pacific Coast Conference to work out a four-year rotating schedule for football. The difficulties encountered, due to the great distances between some of the institutions, different climatic conditions, etc., prevented a satisfactory working out of the proposal, however.

We have had no difficulty with the problem of scouting. Scouting is permitted, except that the use of motion pictures is prohibited, and all scouting is frankly in the open.

There has been a good deal of discussion of the proposal to appoint a Commissioner to supervise conference activities. The chief need for a Commissioner, it is felt by many, is to direct and control the selection of officials for the various sports, particularly football and basketball. Such a Commissioner might well act for several of the conferences in the district. The matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Pacific Coast Conference, and the probabilities are that the appointment of a Commissioner will be approved for this purpose.

There is a marked increase in the number of so-called inter-sectional contests being scheduled. While the most conspicuous

of these are the football contests, there are a number of instances of intersectional track meets, basketball games, and swimming meets. Here in the West, the term "intersectional contests" is applied almost exclusively to contests between teams from the far West and the East or middle West. We have become accustomed on the Coast to games between institutions in the northwest and those in the southwest. A team will travel from Los Angeles to Seattle, a distance of 1400 miles, or from Missoula, Montana, to Los Angeles, a distance of 1700 miles, without exciting any comment. If a game is scheduled between a western institution and one in the East or Middle West, however, the distance to be traveled immediately draws attention and some criticism. The distance involved is in many instances very little greater, in some instances actually less, and it is really easier for many of our western universities to travel to the Middle West, or even into the East, than to reach some of the institutions in the same conference, because of better travel conditions. It is undoubtedly only a matter of time until the airplane is used to transport athletic teams, when it will be perfectly feasible for a team on the West coast to meet a team from the Eastern coast, with as little loss of time from classes as we now experience with some of our annual conference contests.

The Eighth District is proud of the record of its athletes in the Olympic Games and the contests preliminary thereto. The outstanding achievement of the crew from the University of California has won universal and well deserved acclaim. In track and field events, in swimming and other water sports, this district was well represented.

We are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the opportunity given us in 1932 to be hosts to the world at the Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

FOOTBALL

In our annual reports we have often referred to the constant aim of the committee to develop the possibilities for such a variety and breadth of strategy in the game that the underdog shall always have the chance to come back and the defeated team the opportunity to win its game the following week.

The season of 1928 has been especially gratifying in this respect. Seldom if ever have we seen more "upsets", or more games snatched from defeat in the second half.

When a game has apparently been "put on ice" in the first half, it is undoubtedly bitter medicine for the friends of the winning team to see that ice melt away during the second half under a chance of tactics and a spirited comeback by the supposedly defeated team, but it is a mighty good thing for the sport.

It may be a keen disappointment to the supporters of "the best team we have had for years" to see the hoped-for 100% record for the season shattered by one or two defeats. But after a little reflection, tempered with a bit of philosophy, they must agree with all sport lovers that this does not constitute a national calamity, and that for the good of the game it is a wholesome thing to have victories and defeats reasonably distributed.

The period in the history of American Rugby Football when the outcome of most games was a foregone conclusion and when many teams went through the season without a chance of winning a fair proportion of their games was not the period when the boys of the schools and colleges of the country were getting the greatest values from this greatest of academic sports.

At the end of the season of 1927, your committee was satisfied that in its desire to encourage the development of the backward or lateral pass we had gone further than necessary in its protection. Accordingly the rule was modified for 1928 by giving the defense the right to recover the ball and making the ball dead at the point of recovery. This restored the incentive for the defense to break through and recover a free ball, but retained the protection of the 1927 rules which eliminated the hazard of its being carried by the defense through an unprotected field for a touch-down.

This protection was also restricted to passes of at least two yards, so that it no longer applied to the ordinary passing back of the line.

The experience of the season just closed seems to indicate that these changes have removed the uncertainty and complications which resulted from the full protection given the backward pass under the 1927 rules, and at the same time they afford sufficient

protection to the backward pass to encourage its development as a real feature in a well rounded attack. The effective use of this play by several teams during the past season gives real promise as to its ultimate possibilities.

The change in the rules covering the recovery of a kicked ball by the kicking side definitely eliminated the necessity as it existed under the 1927 rules for close and sometimes difficult decisions on the part of officials as to whether the kicked ball had been caught or muffed.

The intensive development of the forward pass during the past ten years has, it seems to your committee, tended to detract from the kicking feature of the game the attention to which it is entitled both by tradition and by reason of its value as a ground-gaining and scoring play. This has been evidenced by the decreasing number of good kickers, the decreasing number of field goals, and the frequency of failures in kicking for the point after touchdown. Accordingly it has been gratifying to notice, especially during the latter part of the season, the increasing number of goals from the field and a larger utilization of the kicking game than last year.

For several years the committee has made a practice of inviting two or three officials of wide experience to attend the meetings of the committee and to participate informally in the review of the season and in the discussion of proposed changes in the rules. This has brought to the deliberations of the committee the experience and viewpoint of those who are called upon to interpret and enforce the rules on the field of play, and the practice has been distinctly helpful.

Last year the committee extended this practice by inviting W. H. Cowell, president of the National Coaches' Association, to appoint a committee of three members of that Association who would be willing to attend the meetings of your committee in a similar unofficial but advisory capacity, thus bringing to the deliberations of your committee the point of view and suggestions of the coaching profession. This invitation was accepted, and the participation in our meetings by this advisory committee was so helpful that I have requested the president of the Coaches' Association to appoint a similar committee this year. It is our hope that this will become a permanent arrangement.

We announced last year that the committee had decided to rewrite and recodify the rules with the expectation of having them ready for the season of 1929. While this work is well under way, it is not unlikely that the committee will decide not to endeavor to complete it for the coming season. After the redrafting has been completed we wish to submit the tentative draft to several of the leading students of the rules in different parts of the country for their intensive study and constructive

criticism. This may delay final action until the season of 1930.

As to the rules for the season of 1929, I think I speak for all of my associates in expressing the belief that the experience of the past season has not disclosed either the necessity or the desirability of any material changes in the rules. There are perhaps a few contingencies that are not yet fully covered by the rules and possibly some provisions that can be made clearer—but the game itself seems to be about right.

E. K. HALL,
Chairman.

SPECIAL REPORT OF FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE

At its meeting on November 8, 1928, the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association referred to the Football Rules Committee for suggestion and recommendation "the whole question of officiating, how details should be handled in the several districts, the present machinery in use in various parts of the country", etc. It also referred the recommendations regarding officiating contained in the report of J. W. Wilce, chairman, printed in the Proceedings of the annual convention of 1927, on pages 68 and 69.

Your committee was requested to report, if possible, at this convention a plan for coördinating the various schemes and providing for good officials under the general direction of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Since these matters were referred to your committee, it has not been possible to hold a committee meeting. It has been possible, however, for some of the members to get together in conference and to get the opinion and views of other members of the committee by correspondence, and your committee submits the following report.

The officiating throughout the country apparently reached a higher average standard during the past season than in any previous season. This would seem to indicate that no situation exists which calls for urgent or immediate action on the part of the Association. In each district, plans are in effect which in varying degrees in the different districts seek to provide competent officials to handle the more important games.

It is probably true that the development and appointment of officials must always be localized, and that this Association can do little more than to act as a clearing house to disseminate information as to the most effective and satisfactory methods which are being developed and used in the respective districts.

The most outstanding and far-reaching experiment in the development of, and appointment of, officials during the past season has been the so-called Okeson Plan, which is being almost

unanimously supported by the colleges in the first and second districts, under the leadership and auspices of the Eastern Association for the Selection of Football Officials.

While the improvement noticeable in the officiating in these districts during the past season indicates that the plan is set up along right lines, it is clear that the plan is still in its experimental stage and it is obviously too early to undertake to draw conclusions.

Accordingly, your committee recommends that the whole question be laid on the table until the results of this experiment in the first and second districts have gone far enough to provide data and experience sufficient to justify conclusions and recommendations.

E. K. HALL,
Chairman.

† ADDRESS OF E. K. HALL

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE WALTER CAMP MEMORIAL

NOVEMBER 3, 1928

This is an occasion entirely unique in the annals of college history. A great American university has named her playgrounds in honor of one of her distinguished sons. A noble memorial in the form of a massive gateway has been erected at the entrance to these grounds, carrying this man's name carved in great blocks of stone. The university has set this hour as the time for the dedication of this impressive structure.

We expect to find here on such an occasion the life-long friends of Walter Camp—and they are here.

We expect to find here Yale men in great numbers—for this is Yale ground, and Walter Camp was one of the Yale family—and the Yale family ties are strong.

But we also find here, in person and by proxy, representatives of schools and colleges from every part of this great country who have come to join with the men of Yale in the dedication of this memorial—so majestic in form and so unique in origin.

It must mean something when the colleges of America request the privilege of participating with Yale men in erecting to the memory of a Yale man a monument on Yale soil.

It must mean something when Yale men cordially share their own exclusive right with the men of other colleges who also wish to honor the memory of this son of Yale.

† This address will serve as the final report of the Special Committee on the Walter Camp Memorial.

It must mean something when 224 other colleges and universities and 279 preparatory and high schools, representing 45 states and including the far-off territory of Hawaii, together with the leading associations of football officials and of track coaches of the country, eagerly accept the opportunity thus graciously extended to them by Yale.

And what does it mean?

I would like to answer that question, and I undertake the answer with entire confidence.

All this did not happen merely because Walter Camp was in his generation the outstanding champion of athletic sports, nor because he was for 50 years the central figure in the greatest of all academic games—a game which he more than any other man developed and gave to the schools and colleges of the country.

Walter Camp gloried in the health, the strength, the speed, the skill, and the physical prowess that athletic sports develop; his heart sang with joy in the spirited clash of physical contest and combat; and the physical values which athletic sports produce so lavishly had no more eloquent and no more ardent advocate than he.

But it was not merely because of their physical values that Walter Camp devoted so much of his life to the development and advancement of athletic sports. He realized that these values pale almost into insignificance when compared with those greater values which come from athletic sports at their best—values not only of higher significance to the individual than physical prowess or a healthy body, but values which mould the character and determine the strength of our national civilization—self-control—self-reliance—perspective—persistence—ability to co-operate—courage—fortitude—honor.

He understood, as few men have, the American boy. His ruling passion was to see him develop into a man's man. He realized long before most of us, and while many were still carping at them, that in the playgrounds and athletic fields of America lies the surest hope for conserving and perpetuating the virility of this virile race—increasingly surrounded and menaced by the seductive allurements of luxury and softness.

He saw the athletic field as a crucible where youth of the land is tested and tempered under the intense heat of fierce competition and physical conflict,—a crucible where the poisonous elements are driven off, and where other elements are changed into pure gold, and where entirely new values are fused into the boy's character—provided always that in the crucible there is present in abundant quantity the purifying re-agent of sportsmanship.

No man has done more for American sport than Walter Camp, but his greatest contribution to sport is to the standards of sportsmanship. No man has done more to build up the Code which, if

we preserve it, will keep our sports clean and wholesome for all time and maintain these sports as one of the powerful sources of our nation's strength and our national character.

That is why this monument is here. That is why the schools and colleges of the country rejoice today in having shared the privilege of building this memorial.

You have some priceless traditions here at Yale. A true Yale man never quits. He never boasts in victory. He never whimpers in defeat. He plays the game to win. He gives it all he has, but he plays it fairly. You are proud of those traditions, and you have a right to be proud. What part Walter Camp had in building up those traditions you of Yale can state better than I. But this I know, that no man has done more to implant, both by precept and by example, those same traditions in the schools and the other colleges of America than the man whose name spans the gateway leading to Yale's athletic fields.

And that is the reason, Walter Camp, that I am here today. I come not primarily as your old friend to tell you what our life-long friendship means to me, but I come, fortified as you may see with eloquent credentials carved in stone, representing the boys of the schools and colleges of America, publicly to express for them their affection and their gratitude.

You dedicated your life to the American boy. The boys of America today join in dedicating this monument to your memory in recognition of your service to them. You put romance, chivalry, and idealism into their sports. As long as boys shall gather to play their games on lot, on playground, or athletic field, may that idealism endure in all its beauty, its vigor, and its virility.

BASKET BALL

Your National Collegiate Basket Ball Rules Committee met with the organization composing the Joint Committee, as heretofore, and the basket ball rules in current use are in part the report of your committee. No changes of major importance were made in the playing code. This was clearly the expressed desire of the majority of basket ball authorities of the country.

A National Association of Basket Ball Coaches met in Chicago last April. The meetings of this group were successful, and the organization should be helpful to basket ball. There was no disposition on the part of the coaches to attempt a larger part in the making of rules than is at present enjoyed. I do not believe that the active coach in general makes the best member of a rules-making body. The coaches' influence should be felt—active participation may well be had as at present—but to turn over the

making of rules in large part to any group of coaches would be a mistake.

Pursuant to the suggestion of your Executive Committee, an effort has been made to improve the administration of the game. Numerous interpretation meetings have been held with good results. This good tendency is noted, namely, to have two referees for a game, with all that is therein implied. Distinct effort is being made in many places to improve the attitude of the spectators as regards sportsmanship toward the officials.

The association of your committee with the representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and the A. A. U. has been, and is at present, entirely pleasant and harmonious. There are, however, what seems to me good and sufficient reasons for recommending distinct and sweeping changes in the basket ball rule-making arrangement. In some quarters the thought has been expressed that the National Collegiate should publish a basket ball Guide independently. I do not believe that this should be done. The present set of rules is truly an international code for the game of basket ball. It is my belief that so far as possible all interests directly concerned with the administration of basket ball should participate in the formation of the basket ball code.

Specifically I wish to recommend (1) that the present joint committee arrangements be dissolved.

(2) That the National Collegiate Athletic Association appoint a basket ball committee consisting of one representative from each of the eight districts and two representatives at large.

(3) That this committee be authorized to invite into association with itself:

- (a) Two representatives of the International Y.M.C.A.
- (b) Two representatives of the A. A. U.
- (c) Two representatives of the National High School Athletic Association.
- (d) Three representatives of the Canadian Basket Ball Association.

It is to be noted that no recommendation is made for inviting into active participation representatives of the basket ball officials boards. It is the feeling of your chairman that sufficient reason does not exist for the including of representatives as such on the active rules-making body.

(4) It is further recommended, as an obvious and practical procedure, that entire financial responsibility and control be assumed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the operation and expense of this entire basket ball group. Specifically, this means that the National Collegiate will receive all revenue accruing from the sale of basket ball Guides and other sources, and will pay all expenses, traveling, clerical, and administrative.

It is my belief that, for the present at least, the printing and distribution of the basket ball Guide should be left as at present in the hand of the American Sports Publishing Company.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

BOXING

On behalf of the committee I beg to report that the Intercollegiate Boxing Association had a successful year, carrying on a series of dual meets between its members. The championships were decided at the University of Pennsylvania last March. The colleges represented were the Naval Academy, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Penn State, M. I. T., Syracuse, Western Maryland, and New York University, which is the largest number that have hitherto competed.

Some correspondence was carried on with institutions on the Pacific coast, where considerable interest was evidenced in boxing, but Mr. Mills, of Notre Dame University, reports very little interest in the Middle West.

It would be of interest to recall that the National Collegiate Athletic Association organized the Intercollegiate Boxing Association in 1921 and 1922, and that the rules then formulated by your committee, and since slightly changed, have governed boxing ever since.

In an excellent summary recently written by the secretary, Dr. Francis Grant, he notes that the charter members were the University of Pennsylvania, the United States Naval Academy, Pennsylvania State College, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Yale, Springfield Training School, the University of Virginia, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, while not in the Association, had boxing teams which competed with the members of the Association under the new intercollegiate rules. An added interest was given by the visit of a Canadian team representing Queens College, which contested with Yale, the Navy, and Pennsylvania State College.

The winter of 1922-23 saw intercollegiate boxing well established. A very important step in advance was taken after a meeting of the officials and representatives of the Association in New York. One of the great difficulties in conducting intercollegiate boxing meets was to obtain proper officials. Through the kindness of Mr. William A. Rocap, of Philadelphia, who, as chairman of the Pennsylvania State Boxing Commission, had a wide knowledge of the capabilities and character of the men who

were available to act as referees and judges, a small central body of officials was chosen who were in accord with the spirit and the methods by which intercollegiate boxing competitions must be governed to be successful. It was agreed by the members of the Association that they would use these men as officials in their meets. These officials were to be assigned beforehand by Mr. Rocap and the secretary of the Association. This plan has worked extremely well, the meets have been carefully and efficiently handled by these picked men, and friction over the choice of officials has been eliminated. During this season so much interest was evidenced in this sport that an attempt was made to hold a combined meet among all four members of the Association in Philadelphia, but owing to lack of proper preparation the plan miscarried.

The boxing season of 1923-24 saw a continuation of the success of the previous year. The four original members of the Association presented strong teams. Through the help of Mr. Latrobe-Cogswell and Mr. George Brower, chairmen of the Maryland and New York State Boxing Commissions, new names were added to the Central Board of Officials. The work of the referees and judges was most satisfactory, the conduct of the different meets being up to the high standards which had been set. Through the interest and enthusiasm of Mr. Neil Fleming, graduate manager of Pennsylvania State College, the first annual intercollegiate boxing tournament was held at State College on March 22, 1924. A Philadelphia sportsman interested in college boxing presented the Association with a handsome cup to be awarded to the winning team in this annual meet. Three of the Association members were represented by teams. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was replaced by a team from Syracuse University at the invitation of the Association. After a keen and interesting series of contests, Pennsylvania State College won this trophy on points.

The winter of 1924-25 saw the entrance of Colgate and Syracuse into the association, and the practical withdrawal of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With the spirit of the intercollegiate rules firmly entrenched and with capable officials in charge, the bouts were skillful and interesting. The Intercollegiate Tournament was held at the University of Pennsylvania. In addition to the five members of the Association,—Penn, Penn State, Navy, Colgate, and Syracuse,—Yale entered a team in this meet. After a closely contested series of bouts the Navy emerged the victor.

At the meeting of the Association in December, 1925, it was proposed to pick the judges in these meets from among the recent college graduates who had been members of the boxing teams while in college. In this way it was hoped that the Association

could develop a corps of well-trained officials, all college men who had taken part in intercollegiate boxing and were thoroughly imbued with the spirit and methods requisite to the future success of this sport. A dozen men were carefully selected and proved to be extremely competent. As these men gain in experience they will ultimately be used as referees, so that before many years college boxing meets held under the auspices of the Association will be entirely controlled by college graduates who have been seasoned by actual competition and know exactly the spirit by which such meets must be governed. The Intercollegiate Meet was held at Annapolis. After a number of close and thrilling bouts, the Naval Academy team won the cup for the second year.

The season of 1926-27 saw the withdrawal of Colgate from the league, but the return of Technology to active competition and the entrance of the University of Virginia. This last institution had been represented by strong teams for the last few years, although, while occasionally competing with Association members, they had most of their meets with colleges farther south. This season was again marked by successful meets and steady progress. The amateur judges were again an important factor in the success of the contests, and more men were recruited from recent graduates to meet the steadily growing demand occasioned by the increased number of meets.

The printing of the rules, with a record of the year, is in the hands of the committee, of which the chairman is Mr. Neil Fleming. I trust he may be able to report progress at the convention on this important work.

R. TAIT McKENZIE,
Chairman.

VOLLEY BALL

I have just received word from Dr. George J. Fisher, Chairman of the National Volley Ball Committee, that Mr. Herbert L. Pratt has given a beautiful trophy to be competed for in the National Championship in Volley Ball to be held May 9 to 11, 1929, at Hyde Park, Chicago, Illinois. I have written to members of the National Committee asking their coöperation in securing entrants from their colleges to these championships. I have suggested particularly to S. C. Staley, of the University of Illinois, who has been boosting volley ball in the West, that he secure entrants from Illinois and nearby colleges.

J. H. McCURDY,
Chairman.

SWIMMING AND WATER SPORTS

This year, the fifteenth since the appointment of a National Collegiate Rules Committee for Swimming and Water Sports, is marked by uninterrupted growth and progress of intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming activities. The Intercollegiate Swimming Guide, a two hundred page annual, the current number of which was issued by your committee last October, gives ample objective evidence of such progressive growth and standardization. The editor of the Guide, who probably is better able than anyone else to judge conditions in different sections of the country, characterizes this as the "banner year" as a result of (1) the adoption of swimming as a major sport by two of the most prominent eastern members of this Association, thereby giving a recognition that has been common for a number of years in middle western institutions; (2) outstanding performances in sectional aquatic conference and league organizations; and (3) higher level of attainment by intercollegiate and interscholastic swimmers of the United States in the Olympic Games.

The Intercollegiate Swimming Guide also records an interesting distribution of distinguished swimming ability in different sections of the country which may be recorded here as follows:

Springfield Y. M. C. A. College won first place in the New England Swimming Association; Yale in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association; Rutgers in the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association; Michigan in the Big Ten; Washington in the Missouri Valley; Brigham Young University in the Rocky Mountain Conference; Stanford on the Pacific Coast; and the University of Oregon in the Pacific Northwest. In water games Yale again took the lead in water polo in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association. Illinois and Northwestern were tied for the soccer water polo lead in the Middlewest Conference, and Stanford claims the national intercollegiate soccer polo premier honors because of her distinguished showing in the Olympic tryouts.

The outstanding individual swimmer in the college ranks was a student and competitor named Bud Shields of Brigham Young University in the Rocky Mountain Conference.

The Fifth Annual National Swimming Championships of the National Collegiate A. A. were held at the University of Pennsylvania on March 30 and 31, 1928, in the new Sydney E. Hutchinson pool. In nationwide representation, high quality of performances, number of institutions entered, and number of contestants participating, this meet surpassed all preceding similar meets since this annual national classic was established five years ago.

The following twenty colleges and universities scattered from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific and representing six intercollegi-

ate leagues and conferences entered their best swimmers in the meet: Armour Institute, Brigham Young University, Colgate, Columbia, Dartmouth, Fordham, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Navy, New York University, Northwestern, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Springfield, Stanford, Wesleyan, and Williams. The United States Naval Academy team, a prominent competitor in other National Collegiate swimming championships, at the last moment was unable to come.

The general control and conduct of the meet was vested in the Swimming Rules Committee, who also in conjunction with visiting coaches officiated at the meet. There were no paid officials, and no more capable officials can be found than the swimming coaches of our colleges and universities. The detailed business management of the meet was delegated to a local committee comprised of W. S. Merriam, swimming coach of the University of Pennsylvania, as chairman, John P. Berry, manager of swimming, and Richard Rose, assistant manager of swimming at the same institution, whose efficient services in this connection and courteous provision for the comfort and welfare of visiting teams are hereby acknowledged by the Swimming Rules Committee as an outstanding feature of the occasion. The entire meet was well operated and managed, and a fine spirit of sportsmanship prevailed.

This year the meet was also designated an official tryout for the Olympic team by the American Olympic Association, all point winners being certified in the final tryouts. An interesting phase of the Olympic tryouts adopted by this Committee is the admission of outstanding freshmen and transfer students, thus making it possible for any college swimmer to represent his institution in competition for a place on the Olympic team once in four years. Such first year men, however, are not eligible for the National Collegiate trophies.

The unusual character of the meet was demonstrated by the fact that five N. C. A. A. records were broken and another equalled and two new American intercollegiate records set. For additional interesting details of this meet members of the Association are referred to the 1929 Intercollegiate Swimming Guide.

In accordance with the established policy of the Swimming Rules Committee of holding these National Collegiate championship meets in alternate years in the East and in the Middle West, the National Collegiate Executive Committee has approved the holding of next year's National Collegiate Swimming Championship meet at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 29 and 30, 1929. The two primary purposes governing these annual meets are (1) to get together for competitive purposes the leading college swimmers of the United States, and (2) to assist in the standardization of this sport in various sections of the country.

The annual meeting of the Rules Committee was held at the University of Pennsylvania at the time of the National Collegiate Swimming Championships. In addition to all of the executive members of the Rules Committee, two members of the Advisory Committee, the chairman of the Sub-Committee on Interscholastic Swimming, and prominent members of the College Swimming Coaches Association of America were also present and gave helpful suggestions. The most important step taken by the Rules Committee was an extensive revision of our diving rules, bringing them into conformation with the rules of the International Swimming Federation. The adoption of these changes is respectfully urged upon all leagues and conferences.

GYMNASTICS

Your gymnastics committee, appointed one year ago, has not had an easy task, inasmuch as there has been neither an organized gymnastic rules committee nor a uniform set of rules previous to this time. It therefore devolved upon the committee not only to formulate the rules but to study the background, both past and present, of gymnastics in the various sections of the country. This has taken a considerable amount of time to accomplish. The committee is now engaged in completing a set of uniform rules which it has been formulating.

Because gymnastics has not received the recognition and encouragement it merits for many years, the sport is not the popular form of intercollegiate athletics it will be with recognition and encouragement. Uniform rules will add much to the furthering of these desired ends.

There are known to the committee approximately thirty gymnastic teams active in intercollegiate competition, while many more institutions foster intra-mural gymnastics. The institutions thus represented are the larger and more well known colleges and universities. The most active competition is to be found in the Middle and Northern Atlantic states and in the Western Conference, where the teams are organized into the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League and the Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic, Wrestling, and Fencing Association. There are less active groups farther west and in California. There are three sets of rules in practice, those of the E. I. G. L. and the W. I. G. W. & F. Associations, and the A. A. U. Though varying considerably, these rules differ little basically.

In formulating rules your committee has been governed by certain fundamental objects which are designed to promote the best interests of the sport and the individuals participating in it, and the rules chosen are those which will best accomplish the

objects. The results of these efforts are not in form, as yet, to report. There are still some points to be determined, but within the next two months your committee fully expects to have this portion of its work completed.

With the rules completed, your committee then faces the task of securing their acceptance uniformly throughout the country. In its report to the convention next year, your committee hopes not only to present its completed rules but to report them to be in use.

CHAS. W. GRAYDON,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

The committee is pleased to report that the rules drafted and adopted by them are now the only rules used by the colleges throughout the United States, and that they are also used almost universally by the school and amateur teams even along the Canadian border. They met with such apparent satisfaction last year that the principal changes for 1928-1929 are in form and phraseology. The changes of substance were to provide that after an offside play by the attacking side, the puck should be faced on the Zone Line instead of where it was last played; to adopt the Art Ross Cage; and to penalize attempts, as well as the commission, of the more unwarranted personal fouls.

This season's Guide is the first to be presented by the American Sports Publishing Company in over a decade. Mr. Rufus J. Trimble, the secretary of the rules committee, edited the Guide, and his efficient service and his ability to phrase the rules with clarity have been immeasurable in its production.

The committee appreciates the coöperation shown by Mr. Doyle of the American Sports Publishing Company, and by that company, through Mr. Doyle, in the large amount of work done by that office and other helpful assistance they rendered in preparing the Guide. Without the trained organization and the meticulous care which they gave to the work, the present Guide would be impossible.

It is the hope of the committee that the Guide will be a substantial factor in the development of the game of ice hockey in the United States, and will contribute in some degree to our ever growing public interest, with the accompanying result of the creation of a constantly increasing number of artificial ice rinks throughout the country. It is also the hope of the committee that those interested in ice hockey will develop a plan of selecting the best combination of players or the best team, so that the United States will be represented in the next Olympic Games.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

WRESTLING

Four outstanding features are noteworthy in a survey of inter-collegiate wrestling for the year of 1928.

First.—The inauguration of an annual N. C. A. A. Wrestling Championship Meet.

Second.—The superiority of the college wrestlers, as demonstrated by their success in the final tryouts for the American Olympic Wrestling Team.

Third.—The complete re-writing of the N. C. A. A. rules, and the insertion of a large number of explanatory cuts in the Wrestling Guide.

Fourth.—Incorporation of a set of high school wrestling rules in the 1929 Guide.

First National Intercollegiate Wrestling Meet

The first Annual National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were held at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, on March 30th and 31st. The number of prospective participants was unquestionably decreased by the eligibility rules set by the committee, which included the one-year residence and the three-year participation rules, in addition to certification by proper college authorities that the contestant was a *bona fide* undergraduate student, regularly enrolled for a degree, and eligible under the requirements of the institution he represented. Forty contestants, representing sixteen colleges or universities, participated in this meet. Nearly all of these were national, conference, or sectional champions, and the calibre of wrestling was of a very high order. The meet was a success financially. The total receipts were \$1075. Local expenses, the officials' fees, and medals cost \$470.31, leaving a net balance of \$604.79 which was prorated back to the contestants and reimbursed them to the extent of 55⅓% of their railroad fare. The American Olympic Committee recognized this meet on the same basis as the A. A. U. sectional tryouts, the winners of first and second places being eligible for the final Olympic Team tryouts. Sectional A. A. U. Olympic tryouts undoubtedly kept many college wrestlers from participating in the N. C. A. A. meet. Your committee has reason to expect larger numbers and wider geographic distribution of contestants in the second annual meet.

College Wrestlers in Final Olympic Tryouts

Exact figures on the number of college students who participated in the final American Olympic tryouts at Grand Rapids on July 4-6th are not available, but a conservative estimate indicates

that ninety to ninety-five per cent of the one hundred and seventy-eight amateur wrestlers competing were undergraduate, graduate, or ex-college wrestlers. The superiority of the college and ex-college wrestlers is clearly shown by the fact that every one of the fourteen men who composed the American Olympic wrestling team were either college or ex-college men. Furthermore, very few matches in the whole meet were won by others than college or ex-college wrestlers. Nine members of the Olympic team were undergraduates, and five were place winners in the N. C. A. A. meet. The large majority of the winners were coached by college coaches. Nearly all of the officials at the final Olympic tryouts were college coaches or college officials.

Revision of Rules

The rules committee held several conferences with the wrestling coaches and officials, who were present at the Championship Meet. As a result of these conferences, a few important changes were made in the wrestling rules for 1929. These changes were made primarily to eliminate stalling so far as possible, and to put more of a premium on fast, aggressive wrestling. During the spring and early summer the rules were completely rewritten to eliminate ambiguities and to so word the rules as to prevent misinterpretation of their intent. A large series of photographs was taken, illustrating legal and illegal holds, and excellent cuts were secured for the Guide. This should greatly clarify the rules. If one may judge from the numerous favorable comments which have been received by the committee, the new rules are a very great improvement over our previous efforts. It is the policy of the wrestling rules committee not to adopt important or radical changes in the National Collegiate wrestling rules without first securing the approval of a majority of the college wrestling coaches—in fact nearly all of this year's important changes were first suggested and approved by the coaches and officials at the conferences called by the committee. By this policy we hope to retain the confidence and the active coöperation of the coaches and officials, and to build up such a morale in this sport as to remove entirely from it the stigma which professional wrestling has given the sport.

High School Wrestling Rules

In response to numerous requests from high school wrestling coaches, the rules committee has drawn up and published in the annual Guide rules to govern wrestling competition in secondary schools. These rules are based on the National Collegiate rules, with only such modifications as appear advisable for high school boys. These rules are not published as official high school

wrestling rules, but simply as the recommendation of the National Collegiate wrestling rules committee for the conduct of high school wrestling contests. They have already been adopted by several state high school athletic associations, and the present indication is that soon they will be generally accepted as standard wrestling rules for high school competition.

General Conditions

The past year has seen a very satisfactory increase in the participation and general interest in wrestling in college and high school circles. Professor Fetzner, of the University of North Carolina, reports very gratifying developments of the sport in the southern colleges, and the prospects are still better for the coming year. In the Southwest, the few institutions which foster intercollegiate wrestling are unable to find competition in this section, and therefore have been obliged to confine their efforts largely to intra-mural wrestling. An encouraging report comes from Mr. Arbuthnot, of the University of Washington, in which he states that the Northwest Intercollegiate Conference is endeavoring to revive interest in college wrestling in the Northwest by a conference wrestling tournament, to be held this winter at the University of Washington. In the Rocky Mountain Conference, Professor Swingle, of Montana State College, reports increased interest in his own institution, and a movement in the Rocky Mountain Conference to make the annual meet a team and individual championship instead of individual only as heretofore. In the Middle West the interest and participation in wrestling continues to grow. In the Intercollegiate Conference and the "Big Six" Conference in the Missouri Valley and many non-conference colleges, wrestling is second only to basketball as a popular indoor sport. Interscholastic wrestling appears to be growing more rapidly than the college sport. State high school wrestling championship meets were held in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska for the first time this year. Extensive dual meet schedules are also being carried out. In the New England and Eastern Intercollegiate territory interest and participation in the sport continues to grow. Unfortunately the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association still maintains an attitude of opposition to the efforts of this committee to standardize the college wrestling rules—largely, we believe, because of misunderstanding of the aims of the committee.

Perhaps the most encouraging thing about this sport is the rapidity with which wrestling is being taken up as an intra-mural sport, both in the colleges and high schools.

This report would not be complete without an expression of appreciation of the enthusiastic work of the regular chairman of

this committee and the hope that he may soon regain his health and be able to take up again the duties of the chairmanship. The committee also takes this opportunity to express their appreciation to the editor and the chairman of the publication board for their efficient work in publishing the greatly improved wrestling Guide for 1929.

R. G. CLAPP,
Acting Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

The N. C. A. A. Track and Field Rules Committee met in Chicago June 9, at the time of the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet. Those present were W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Lieutenant Bonner Fellers, United States Military Academy, W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology, Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas, C. S. Edmundson, University of Washington, Henry Schulte, University of Nebraska, Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin, C. W. Whitten, Secretary of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, and John L. Griffith, Chairman. The committee recommended that hereafter the track and field rules committee be composed of representatives of the eight N. C. A. A. districts, a representative of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, and the chairman to serve as committee-man at large.

Before attending the rules committee meeting the representatives last spring canvassed the opinions of the coaches and officials in their districts and submitted the proposed changes in the rules. The rules on the whole were found to be very satisfactory, but a few changes were made for the purpose of clearing up ambiguities, and a number of suggestions were added to the rules for the purpose of bringing about uniformity in officiating.

The Rules Book, which will be on the market sometime in January, will contain in addition to the rules a chapter on questions and answers, a statement of the ethics of track and field athletics, the College Honor Roll, a list of best records made by American college men as well as a list of best records made by high school men, together with results of important school and college meets held in 1928.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field rules are the official rules for the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet, are followed by the majority of the fifty-five college conferences in the United States, have been adopted by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, and are used in the majority of the high

school meets in this country. Further, these rules have been adopted as official by the United States Army, the United States Navy, and the Y. M. C. A.'s. They are being used by the majority of the amateur organizations that are conducting track meets in America. In general, these rules conform to the Olympic rules.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET

JUNE 8 AND 9, 1928

The Seventh Annual N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet was held in the Soldier Memorial Stadium, Grant Park, Chicago, on June 8 and 9, 1928. Your committee, Messrs. Griffith, Jones, and Stagg, was in charge.

As voted by the coaches present at the 1927 meeting, a team championship, as well as an individual championship for each event, was determined. Stanford University won the team championship, with Ohio second, and Illinois third. To use as few fractions as possible in determining the winner of the team championship, 10 points were counted for first place, 8 for second, 6 for third, 4 for fourth, 2 for fifth, and 1 for sixth.

Two hundred and six athletes from sixty-one colleges and twenty-eight states competed for the individual championship in fifteen events. This is the largest number of competitors in any N. C. A. A. meet. It is worthy of comment that in the seven meets held, athletes from one hundred and forty-six different colleges representing thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia have participated, indicating the widely national character of the meet.

It is also of interest to note that in some events like the javelin throw, the first three places were taken by men from institutions with a relatively small number of students. The javelin throw was won by Bartlett, of Albion College, with a throw of 216 feet 7 inches. The first three competitors all threw over 200 feet. The quality of competition was indicated by the fact that seven men tied for fourth place at 12 feet 6 inches in the pole vault, which was won at 13 feet 6½ inches; and that in the shot put, the first five men all did over 48 feet. Further, the quality of the performances is indicated by the fact that the 100-yard dash was won in 9.6 seconds, the 220-yard dash in 20.9 seconds, the quarter

mile in 47.7 seconds, the half mile in 1:54.4, the one mile in 4:17.6, the two miles in 9:28.8, the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.7, the 220-yard low hurdles in 23.2, the pole vault at 13 feet 6½ inches, the running high jump at 6 feet 6⅝ inches, the running broad jump at 25 feet, the 16-pound shot put at 49 feet 10¾ inches, the discus throw at 149 feet 2 inches, the 16-pound hammer throw at 163 feet 8¾ inches, and the javelin throw at 216 feet 7 inches. No meet has ever been held in the history of track athletics under the English standards of measurement where the record established in each event was so uniformly high.

The coaches and managers met on Friday morning, and decided on the drawings for the preliminary heats that afternoon. Preliminaries were held in the discus, hammer, javelin, shot, and running broad jump. This same group of men met at the banquet that evening, and decided on the drawings for the final events on Saturday.

The conditions for the trials, and also for the meet on Saturday, were good, and a large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the events. Because of its being Olympic year, and the meet being considered a preliminary tryout for the final tryout at Cambridge on July 6 and 7, it was deemed advisable to hold special events for freshmen and other ineligible men in the colleges. In the runs, the events for ineligibles followed immediately after the regular event, but in the field events the ineligibles participated in conjunction with the regular event.

A prorating of one-half the cost of the round trip railroad fare was made to the competitors and to coaches of teams of three or more men.

The world's record in the 100-yard dash was tied, and seven new N. C. A. A. records were made, while two others were tied. These records are as follows:

- 100-yard dash—A. Bracey (Rice Institute), 9.6 seconds. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- 440-yard run—E. L. Spencer (Stanford University), 47.7 seconds. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- Two-mile run—D. Abbott (University of Illinois), 9:28.8. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- 220-yard low hurdles—F. J. Cuhel (University of Iowa), 23.2 seconds. *N. C. A. A. Record.*
- Pole vault—R. W. Edmonds (Stanford University), 13 ft. 6½ in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- Discus Throw—E. C. W. Krenz (Stanford University), 149 ft. 2 in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- Javelin throw—L. Bartlett (Albion College), 216 ft. 7 in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- 220-yard run—A. Bracey (Rice Institute), 20.9 seconds. *Tied N. C. A. A. Record.*

One-mile run—R. Kiser (University of Washington), 4:17.6. *Tied N. C. A. A. Record.*

The individual winners in each event in the Seventh N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championships are as follows:

- 100-yard dash, won by A. Bracey, Rice Institute. Time 9.6 seconds. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- 220-yard dash, won by A. Bracey, Rice Institute. Time 20.9 seconds.
- 440-yard run, won by E. L. Spencer, Stanford University. Time 47.7 seconds. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- 880-yard run, won by V. Gist, University of Chicago. Time 1:54.4.
- One-mile run, won by R. Kiser, University of Washington. Time 4:17.6.
- Two-mile run, won by D. Abbott, University of Illinois. Time 9:28.8. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- 120-yard high hurdles, won by D. Kane, Ohio Wesleyan University. Time 14.7 seconds.
- 220-yard low hurdles, won by F. J. Cuhel, University of Iowa. Time 23.2 seconds. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*

Field Events

- Pole vault, won by R. W. Edmonds, Stanford University. Height 13 ft. 6½ in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- High jump, won by R. W. King, Stanford University. Height 6 ft. 6⅝ in.
- Broad jump, won by E. B. Hamm, Georgia School of Technology. Distance 25 ft.
- Shot put, won by H. Rothert, Stanford University. Distance 49 ft. 10¾ in.
- Discus throw, won by E. C. W. Krenz, Stanford University. Distance 149 ft. 2 in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
- Hammer throw, won by W. H. Ketz, University of Michigan. Distance 163 ft. 8¾ in.
- Javelin throw, won by L. Bartlett, Albion College. Distance 216 ft. 7 in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*

TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

OF THE

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field records. Of these, one was made in the first N. C. A. A. meet in 1921, one was made in the third N. C. A. A. meet in 1923, one was made in the fourth N. C. A. A. meet in

1925, three were made in the fifth N. C. A. A. meet in 1926, two were made in the sixth N. C. A. A. meet in 1927, and seven were made in the seventh N. C. A. A. meet in 1928.

The holders of these records are as follows:

100-yard dash—A. Bracey (Rice Institute), 1928, 9.6 seconds.
220-yard dash—R. A. Locke (U. of Nebraska), 1926, 20.9 seconds.

A. Bracey (Rice Institute), 1928, 20.9 seconds
440-yard run—E. L. Spencer (Stanford University), 1928, 47.7 seconds.

880-yard run—J. F. Sittig (U. of Illinois), 1927, 1:54.2.

One-mile run—R. Conger (Iowa State), 1927, 4:17.6.
R. Kiser (Univ. of Washington), 1928, 4:17.6.

Two-mile run—D. Abbott (U. of Illinois), 1928, 9:28.8.

120-yard high hurdles—E. J. Thomson (Dartmouth College), 1921, 14.4 seconds.

220-yard low hurdles—F. J. Culhel (U. of Iowa), 1928, 23.2 seconds.

Pole vault—R. W. Edmonds (Stanford University), 1928, 13 ft. 6½ in.

High jump—W. C. Haggard (U. of Texas), 1926, 6 ft. 7¼ in.
Broad jump—DeHart Hubbard (U. of Michigan), 1925, 25 ft. 10⅞ in.

Shot put—J. Kuck (Kansas State Teachers College), 1926, 50 ft. ¾ in.

Discus throw—E. C. W. Krenz (Stanford University), 1928, 149 ft. 2 in.

Hammer throw—F. D. Tootell (Bowdoin), 1923, 175 ft. 1 in.

Javelin throw—L. Bartlett (Albion College), 1928, 216 ft. 7 in.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

SEVENTH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Held at Grant Park Stadium, Chicago, June 8 and 9, 1928

<i>Receipts</i>	
Sale of tickets	\$6,689.00
Special gifts	35.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$6,724.00

<i>Expenditures</i>	
Printing:	
900 entry blanks	\$27.00
Tickets and Badges	126.53
	\$153.53

<i>Publicity:</i>	
500 Postal cards	\$5.00
Printing	4.00
Stamps	68.49
1000 N. C. A. A. envelopes	7.70
Miscellaneous Items	8.20
	93.39
<i>Models:</i>	
Grant Park Stadium, 10% gate receipts	500.00
Indemnity Bond and Public Liability	668.90
Ticket sellers, guards, etc.	150.00
Dinner to coaches and managers	87.00
Luncheons for committee and assistants	84.50
Dr. Monilaw, starter	11.50
Telephone and telegrams	25.00
T. E. Jones expense account	15.85
	17.36

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,807.03
Amount prorated for railroad fare on 50% basis	3,633.30
	5,440.33
Balance	\$1,283.67
<i>Returned loan from N. C. A. A. Track and Field</i>	
Sinking Fund borrowed in 1923	\$32.06
Borrowed in 1927	186.49
	1,018.55
UNEXPENDED BALANCE	\$265.12

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

BASEBALL

The special committee appointed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association two years ago was requested by the Association a year ago to draw up a set of the proposed rules in mimeographed form, to be sent to the various colleges and universities for their criticisms and suggestions, and to determine how many might use them if published.

This has been done, and a mimeographed set has been filed with the secretary of the N. C. A. A., and a copy of these, together with a suggested Code of Sportsmanship for college and amateur baseball, will be sent to all members of the Association shortly after Christmas.

The study of the committee revealed, first: that the rules of professional baseball are exceedingly bulky, and that a large amount of space is devoted to rulings that are not applicable to conditions in intercollegiate baseball. For example, much space is devoted to equipment of the field, uniforms to be worn by the

players, to the players' benches, and to those permitted to occupy these benches, etc.

Second: the professional rules are written from the point of view of professional sport, and are entirely out of harmony with the amateur spirit of sportsmanship which we desire to have characterize our intercollegiate and amateur contests. Large sections of the rules are given over to fines, suspensions, etc.

Therefore, the committee felt that a set of rules and a code of sportsmanship could be prepared in accord with the ideals of amateur and intercollegiate sport which would help in developing and fostering the amateur spirit in the game. This suggestion met with your approval last year, and we are now sending to members of this Association a tentative outline of the code and rules for criticism and suggestions. It was felt that some idea of the number of colleges that would adopt the rules if printed might best be secured by having this tentative set discussed by the various conferences and then having a report sent to the secretary of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In the material that is being sent to each institution and to each conference we are requesting such a report.

In going over these rules, it should be noted that no changes have been made that will in any way affect the actual playing rules of the game. The numbers and sections have been kept the same in order to facilitate cross reference and checking of the rules with the professional rules. Those rules have been omitted which apply only to professional teams,—fines, suspensions, etc. The rules applying to conduct have been changed to meet the standards of amateur sport.

For much that is included in the Sportsmanship Code for baseball, we are indebted to the committee of the Western Intercollegiate Conference, headed by Mr. L. W. St. John and Mr. G. Huff, which drew up a splendid baseball code of ethics which was adopted as the standard of sportsmanship for players and coaches in this conference with splendid results.

In addition to the reaction of the various conferences, the chairman of the committee urges that all criticisms and suggestions that anyone interested in college baseball may have be sent in to him, or to the secretary of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

EDGAR FAUVER,
Chairman.

ADDRESSES

I. ADDRESS OF WELCOME

PRESIDENT A. B. DINWIDDIE, TULANE UNIVERSITY

We are glad to have you here in New Orleans. We are fortunate in being able to offer you some very good weather. We don't always have that. We don't compete with California in that respect, where they have only two kinds of weather—fine, beautiful weather, and unusual weather. Now, we sometimes have days like this, but sometimes we have days that are not so good.

It is a pleasure to us—to the whole South—and it is a matter of great importance and benefit to us in the South, and particularly in this section, to have the National Association meet in our section of the country, and of course, Tulane University and the various athletic interests in New Orleans and Louisiana and the adjoining states welcome your presence here particularly.

It is strange how real an imaginary line can be. I speak from the mathematical as well as from the geographical point of view. This Mason and Dixon's Line, while imaginary on the map, has been one of the greatest barriers to the united progress of this country in athletics, and in everything else, that could possibly be imagined. We of the South have had, in a large sense, to work out our own salvation in athletics. A number of years ago an athletic association was formed covering the whole south, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and that did a great work for the progress of athletics here, to bring us in line with athletics and athletic standards in other parts of the country; but to understand our program you must understand the development of the S. I. A. A. and of the Southern Conference.

Owing to the large size of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, a group of larger institutions—those which were large at that time—withdraw and formed a voluntary association, called at first the Southern Intercollegiate Conference, and later simply the Southern Conference. The S. I. A. A. has, under able management, continued its own progress, with, however, no numerical limitation upon its membership; and these two associations, working side by side, have done a great deal to bring athletics in the South up to the point where we can speak of them as a part of the national problem.

I deplore, really, the constant reference to "intersectional" games. If any institution on the eastern border of the Southwestern Conference were to play an institution just over the line in Texas, it would be an intersectional game. But what would it prove and what would it do? It may be impossible to break down that intersectional idea,—that every time one institution in one part of the country plays an institution in another part of the

country two big regions of this country have at stake their athletic prestige,—but we are trying in many ways to break down these geographical lines that have bound the South so tightly within its own borders.

Now, as to the Southern Conference, which, in a sense, is your host today, together with the S. I. A. A., many of whose institutions are members of the National Association,—if all of the various athletic interests here have gotten together, it is due to the leadership of the men who have been in charge of these agencies, and if the Southern Conference itself, a new organization, working under new rules, with new ideas, has had success—and I think we must all admit that it has had success—it has been due to the inspired genius of S. V. Sanford, a man endowed by nature or practice with diplomatic tact, a man wise in the solution of difficulties, and a man who brought his whole heart and soul to the solution of the problems of Southern athletics; and those of us in the Southern Conference feel that we have arrived at a certain point in our progress due chiefly to the leadership of President Sanford.

Now, these things are matters of history, and they are not to be questioned. What the future of athletics in this part of the country or in any other part of the country will be, we do not know. The athletic problem as a national problem has come to be one of the great problems of organization. It touches education, it touches the public, it touches the whole field of amateur athletics, it touches the Olympic Games, it touches everything in the way of physical training and the results in character and development due to that training in our whole country; and we need in this, as in all other athletic groups, a wise leadership. We see the result of that wise leadership in the president that we have here with us today.

In the large problems of our country, nothing is every accomplished by the aggregate of individual effort unless there is some able leadership to integrate thought, to apply it properly to the problems concerned, and to keep in harmony all the various conflicting interests that are involved.

Now, we are glad to welcome you to New Orleans. We feel we should not thrust our hospitality upon you and make it a burden to you, but we are glad to offer to you any line of pleasure or entertainment that you may wish to indulge in, up to the limit of what the law says and of what our high standards demand; but knowing the type of men you are, I can safely offer for the city of New Orleans anything you desire in the way of entertainment. That matter has been left in the hands of very competent committees who have, no doubt, already communicated with you, so that you merely have to take your choice as to what you will do in the few idle hours that General Pierce is going to leave to your own resources.

II. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

BRIGADIER GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE, O. R. C.

It is an honor and pleasure to acknowledge, on behalf of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the cordial welcome extended on behalf of New Orleans by President Dinwiddie, of Tulane University. Undoubtedly we shall find our visit to this charming and hospitable Southern city most delightful.

It is our twenty-third annual conference. In 1920 the Association met in Chicago, and in 1923 in Atlanta. All other annual meetings have been held in New York City. The hope is cherished that soon it may be found practicable to go to the Far West. In fact, Los Angeles extended an invitation which would have been eagerly accepted except for the opposing elements of distance and time. Thanks to the airplane, these are being rapidly overcome, and within a year or two it may be possible to make the long journey there, hold the conferences, and return to our various duties, all during the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

The delegates here assembled have before them printed copies of the reports made by the eight district representatives and the chairmen of various committees. A reading of the district reports will convince every fair-minded individual that intramural and intercollegiate athletics progressed satisfactorily during 1928. They evidence that earnest efforts were made to promote higher standards of play and sportsmanship and greater coöperation in fostering, directing, and controlling all athletic activities. Undergraduates are becoming more athletically inclined,—that is, they prefer to participate personally in games rather than to sit on the side lines and watch their fellows perform. It is no longer unusual for colleges to report that over 90% of the undergraduates go in actively for one or more sports.

It is still true, however, that all forms of effective play activities are competitive in character and depend in large measure on the intercollegiate sports for their well-being. The athletic authorities of the colleges, then, should give the greatest attention to their sports relationships. That they are doing so is evidenced by the number of athletic leagues being formed, and the modification of old ones, for the purpose of better administration and control. It is evident that a process of evolution is going on that will eventually result in a fairly uniform system of local collegiate athletic leagues or conferences. There are now about fifty-five of these, varying in type from those that arrange schedules, appoint officials, decide on rules of eligibility and provide for

their enforcement, etc., to those that merely attempt to raise the standards of play and sportsmanship and good relations by educational means.

The survey of the Carnegie Foundation is not yet complete. Under the policy of that organization the printed report of the investigation will not be anticipated by any announcement, review, or synopsis of it. It is believed that the published report will be distributed before next June.

The duties of our playing rules committees have been performed during the past year with uniform success. The library is growing—the two latest books being the Guides for wrestling and ice hockey. The complete list now is:

1. Football, 2. Basketball, 3. Track and Field, 4. Swimming, 5. Wrestling, 6. Boxing, 7. Ice Hockey, 8. Lacrosse, 9. Volley Ball.

In addition, committees are giving consideration to the formulation of rules for college baseball and gymnastics.

This Association has been peculiarly fortunate in receiving the unselfish and efficient services of groups of men competent to formulate satisfactory rules of play for these sports and to promote participation therein. Their success is evidenced by the increasing use of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Guides, not only by the colleges and the secondary schools, but also by the Y. M. C. A., the Army and Navy, and other members of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. The Football Rules Committee is to be especially congratulated on the early publication of the Guide on June 12, 1928.

The business of the Association has been carried on as usual during the past year by its Executive Committee, whose various meetings will be reported to you by its most competent secretary-treasurer, Dean Nicolson, of Wesleyan University.

It is a pleasure to report that the Walter Camp Memorial was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies during the past football season. This Association was represented at the ceremonial by Mr. E. K. Hall, chairman of the committee and his associates, who prosecuted so successfully the campaign for the raising of funds from the colleges and secondary schools.

In this connection, attention is invited to another memorial which our Association has pledged itself to provide to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now building in New York City. It has been agreed that we will furnish the altar for the Sports' Bay. Your president, in company with the noted sculptor, Dr. Tait McKenzie, and others, visited the Bay recently and discussed its various features with the architect. I am happy to say that Dr. McKenzie will be consulted as to the details of the altar, thus assuring the Association of an appropriate and artistic memorial.

The National Amateur Athletic Federation, of which this

Association is a supporting member, had a successful year under the able management of Major John L. Griffith. The outstanding features were a series of swimming meets, culminating in a national meet held under the auspices of the Cook County Federation, and the junior baseball games organized and conducted by the American Legion. In the swimming meet over 1,500 athletes competed, and it was estimated that at least 120,000 boys took part in the competitive series of baseball games.

The Track and Field Meet of the N. C. A. A. held in Chicago last June was participated in by representatives of more than seventy colleges. It is difficult to estimate the good that is being accomplished by these games under the able management of your committee, Messrs. Stagg, Jones, and Griffith.

Attention is called to the printed report of the acting chairman of the wrestling rules committee, Professor Clapp, which includes a statement as to the first National Intercollegiate Wrestling Meet, held under their auspices, at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, last March. It is gratifying to note that sixteen colleges were represented in this meet. Professor Clapp pays a high compliment to the work of the regular chairman, Mr. Reiter. I am sure we all join with him in the hope that the latter will soon regain his health.

Professor Luehring, chairman of the Swimming Rules Committee, reports that the Fifth Annual National Swimming Championship, held under the auspices of the N. C. A. A. at the University of Pennsylvania, March 30-31, 1928, surpassed all preceding similar meets. Twenty colleges and universities participated. These institutions are located in all parts of our country. Six intercollegiate leagues and conferences entered swimmers in the games, and their unusual character is evidenced by the fact that five N. C. A. A. records were broken, two equalled, and two new American intercollegiate records set. Your Executive Committee has approved the acceptance of an invitation from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, to hold the next meet there on March 29-30, 1929. It urges increasing support of this as well as the other national athletic competitions held under the auspices of the N. C. A. A.

The place winners at these various meets were certified to the Olympic tryouts and, as usual, the teams finally selected to represent the United States in the games were composed largely of students and athletes developed in our educational institutions. In this connection, attention is called to the fact that in accordance with the resolution adopted during the 22nd Annual Conference, the N. C. A. A. resumed membership, at the beginning of the present year, in the American Olympic Association. At the suggestion of your Executive Committee, the following representatives of the N. C. A. A. were elected:

1. To the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Committee, Dr. Chas. W. Kennedy, of Princeton University, who subsequently also became a member of the Selection Committee.
2. To the Olympic Finance Committee, Dean Frank W. Nicolson, of Wesleyan University.
3. To the Olympic Track and Field Committee, Major John L. Griffith, Secretary-Treasurer of the Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (Mid-West).

The participation of the United States in these Olympic Games and the relation of the colleges thereto will be discussed during the afternoon session. It does not seem advisable for me to dwell upon the details, except to say that your representatives were given little, if any, opportunity to influence the selection of the managers, trainers, coaches, and officials to accompany the Olympic teams. It is understood that the final Olympic tryouts were made a part of the Annual National Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, and were in charge of the Track and Field Committee of the A. A. U. instead of the Olympic Track and Field Committee. In addition, the recommendations of the Olympic Selection Committee were not accepted in every case. The Finance Committee did not make full use of the services tendered by this Association. In a word, it may be said that the Olympic Games of 1928 were not conducted in accordance with the spirit expressed in Article 2 of the Constitution of the American Olympic Association, which states:

"Its objects shall be to create and maintain a permanent organization representative of amateur sports and of organizations devoted thereto in the United States, for the purpose of assuring continued interest in the Olympic Games and, more particularly, to constitute seasonably in advance of each Olympic year an American Olympic Committee which shall have jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to the participation of the United States therein."

These matters are mentioned not to foment trouble and dissension but to cause the problem of amateur athletic administration in our country to be given careful and continuous attention by the colleges. Over sixty years ago the A. A. U. was organized, and during the many decades since then it has performed very useful services to the country. It now claims jurisdiction over:

1. Basketball, 2. Boxing, 3. Gymnastics, 4. Hand ball, 5. Running, 6. Walking, 7. Jumping, 8. Pole vaulting, 9. Putting shot and throwing hammer, weights, javelin, and discus, 10. Swimming, 11. Tug-of-war, 12. Wrestling, 13. Weight lifting, 14. Volley ball.

Jurisdiction is maintained largely by a registration system whereby:

"No one shall be allowed to compete or exhibit at any athletic meeting, game, or entertainment given or sanctioned by this Union unless he shall be a duly registered athlete."

Under an amendment adopted at the last annual meeting of this body, it is provided that:

"In the case of cadets of the United States Military Academy and midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, and also in the case of undergraduates representing a well recognized university or college which has and maintains a system of investigation and recording of the amateur status and other sports competitive qualifications of its students, the officially designed representatives of such institutions may present such cadets, midshipmen, or students for registration by the Registration Committee of the district of such institution by paying the registration fee and submitting a duly executed certificate to the effect that the entrant is an amateur according to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and is otherwise eligible and authorized to compete, the form of which certificate shall be drawn up and furnished by the Registration Committee."

In this modification of the former rule requiring personal registration by all competitors, the colleges are especially interested in two questions involved in its application:

1. By what authority and in what manner will colleges and universities be classified into those whose certificates will be acceptable and those not so.
2. In the case of a dispute as to the amateur status of a student, what method will be pursued.

Under the regulations now in vogue, the college authorities who shall certify to the eligibility of an undergraduate would have no jurisdiction in the matter. The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union would notify the student, either in person or by registered letter, of the charges filed against him and require an answer or explanation, and "if the committee shall find the athlete guilty it shall inflict such punishment as it may deem just."

From the above it seems evident that the praiseworthy attempt of the Amateur Athletic Union to settle this vexed registration question is not entirely satisfactory to the colleges. This makes pertinent the question as to whether or not the system of control established generations ago suits present athletic conditions in the United States. In this country there has been a great develop-

ment of athletic organizations that operate under the amateur law. Eighteen such, including the Army, Navy, and Y. M. C. A. have federated under the amateur rule. None of these provide for or attempt to control the club or the unattached athletes. The A. A. U. is doing a splendid service in taking care of them. Without the registration system it undoubtedly would lose control, but as to the colleges and universities and sports-governing bodies whose athletes compete under the amateur law, this system should be modified. For it there should be substituted a plan whereby the organizations could certify the eligibility of their athletes desiring to compete in the open meets of the A. A. U. Then if any question arose as to amateur status the organization should be held accountable.

Under the certificate plan the many causes of friction that now exist would be removed, self-government would be established, and the amateur rule would be more generally upheld because the spirit rather than the letter of the law would prevail.

This is a question certainly that is worthy of full discussion in a temperate and a tolerant way. There are many arguments pro and con as to the organization and methods of the Amateur Athletic Union and its relation to the international sports bodies, the Olympic Association, and the colleges. As I see it, the main question at issue is as to whether or not this country is to have a federation of self-governing sports bodies or continue a system that has caused discord in the past and undoubtedly will continue to do so in the future, unless material modifications are made.

In my opinion it is advisable—

First: For the National Collegiate Athletic Association to appoint a committee to discuss with a similar one, representative of the Amateur Athletic Union, the registration system and the relations between that body and the colleges.

Second: To instruct its Executive Committee to take the steps necessary to have a meeting of the American Olympic Association called in the near future for the purpose of discussing the methods and incidents connected with the participation of the United States in the 1928 Olympic Games, and the advisability of making changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Association.

Finally, I desire to thank our hard-working Secretary-Treasurer, Dean Frank W. Nicolson, the Executive Committee, and the members of the Council, for their efficient assistance in conducting the affairs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association during 1928. I trust that our combined services have

proven satisfactory to the members of the Association. As for your officers, Dean Nicolson and myself, we have been serving you nearly a quarter of a century and both of us have wondered at times whether a change would not prove beneficial. Although appreciative of the opportunity for worth-while service, we are in no sense candidates for re-election. It is urged, therefore, that this year's nominating committee give careful consideration to the advisability of a change in officials, and report to the Association their impartial conclusions.

III. THE VALUES OF ATHLETICS

PRESIDENT ENOCH B. GAREY, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

I am glad to say something on this subject, because I have been personally interested in athletics, because I am trying to see the value of athletics in college life, and because Mrs. Garey and I are blessed with six healthy children, one girl and five boys, all of whom are athletes and all of whom, including the little girl, we hope will be bigger and better athletes.

I am not going to discuss the loyalties, the devotions, the friendships, the endurance, the discipline, that come from sports; I am going to try to suggest some ideas from a different point of view.

It was my good fortune, during the early camps at Plattsburg, to be associated with General Leonard Wood, an advocate of outdoor life and a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt, a strenuous advocate of outdoor life. From my experience at Plattsburg, it is difficult for me to see how this nation could have expanded its force from a hundred thousand to four million without the background of the playing fields and the back lots in this land. And it is equally difficult for me to conceive how our forces could in any way have been adequately led without the college men, many of whom the athletic leaders in this land have trained.

When the war came, there was, at the time of the great drive in the Argonne, a little village by the name of Grand Pré; north of this village was a wood that had to be captured by the Americans and equally had to be held by the Germans. After the havoc and destruction of it all, when the final charge had been made, the American lines had advanced. Those who came on afterwards found one young man, a sergeant, seemingly in a resting or reclining position. A closer examination showed that he had been struck by a shell, and, realizing that the end had come, he had reached in his pocket, and taken out a photograph of his wife

and two children. One was a little boy, a curly-haired fellow, sitting on a kiddy-car and holding his mother's hand. As the soldier looked at this picture, the end came, and he fell over kissing it. That man had been a tackle on a college team, and was prepared in fibre and will to do his duty and to be of use to his country. As long as this country has men on the field trained like that, it is ready for national emergencies, and, more important still, ready to carry on the humdrum round of daily existence.

As you will recall, the Duke of Wellington was reported to have said, in substance, that Napoleon was not defeated at Waterloo, but on the playing fields of England. And when St. Paul visited Athens, he found that the sports of Athens, even though decadence by bribery and corruption had set in, constituted, even then, a form of the religion of Greece. And if there be any vital hope that I would express, it is that this organization guard with the utmost care that thing that came from Greece, and prevent commercialism getting out of bounds in this country. How pleasant it is to picture centuries before St. Paul's visit in Athens, when the sports were undefiled! They constituted a part of the music, the poetry, the art of living, of that time; and it is an astounding thing that, while the sports of Greece were purest and greatest, that little country and that small group of men gave a leadership to the world that has not since been equaled.

This, to me, seems to be true: there seems to be an analogy between the athletics of a country when they are pure and great, and the greatness of a country. A wise man has said: "Let me write the songs of a country and I will let who will write its laws". I am beginning to believe that if you will let me select the athletic leaders of the country, I will exert a powerful influence in drafting the laws of the land.

Each one of us here is a representative of some institution. Every institution in this country, if it is human, has difficulties to be solved, wrinkles to be ironed out, wrongs, perhaps, to be corrected. Institutions are something like human beings who have bright spots in their lives and perhaps some other spots that are not so bright. Realizing the difficulties that we have to solve at our own institutions, is it not wisdom for us to realize the difficulties and the point of view of the men at the other institutions?

Let me illustrate my point with a story. After the Russo-Japanese War, I visited Port Arthur, in China. It was a scene of desperate struggle. A Japanese private among the attacking forces was in love with a Japanese maiden and engaged to marry her. He thought of her; he missed her; he longed to be with her. He found he was not able to perform his full duty. He requested a leave of absence. It was granted. He visited the home of his sweetheart and found her sleeping under the cherry

blossoms. He kissed her and he killed her. Returning to his company, he was shortly thereafter killed in a charge. That, to us, is unspeakably sad and mad. But to the Oriental mind, it was different. It was an act of self-sacrifice to a great national cause. And in our relations with Japan and the other nations of the earth, is it not well for us to try to remember that a different point of view is at least possible?

Any reasonable man can see how sports are progressing in this country. Poor though many of us may be, we see a national prosperity among the masses that is without precedent; busy though many of us are, we see a leisure among the masses that is also without precedent. And it takes no prophet to see that we are entering upon an era of sports for all, that is without precedent in the history of the world.

What have I said? I have said—or tried to—that when a nation has men trained in character on the playing fields, it is prepared for growth. I have tried to say that it is wisdom for us to attempt to understand the difficulties of other institutions and to try to catch the point of view of other nations in order that they may the better understand our point of view.

I am through. But I would like to pay one debt before I close. Nearly twenty-five years ago, playing football at West Point, I broke my leg. West Point has a system of dealing with Spartan directness with anyone who is delinquent. I was not a particularly good student, and was gravely worried about one of my studies. In the hospital, day after day, for six weeks, a person present here came down to coach me in that subject, which I finally successfully passed. He, perhaps, has forgotten entirely this incident, but down in my heart I have a warm spot for that man, who was a friend when I needed a friend. I am happy to be able to tell you that that man is our President, General Palmer E. Pierce.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1928

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the
National Collegiate Athletic Association

DR.

1928	To balance forward	\$7,339.64
Jan. 3	University of Florida	25.00
	University of Colorado	25.00
	College of the City of New York	25.00
	Loyola University	25.00
	Luncheon tickets, 22nd Convention	90.00
4	Connecticut Agricultural College	25.00
9	University of South Carolina	50.00
14	Washington University	50.00
16	Dickinson College	50.00
17	Virginia Military Institute	50.00
18	University of Dayton	25.00
28	Syracuse University	25.00
Feb. 7	Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
17	Yale University	25.00
	Stevens Institute	25.00
	New York Military Academy	10.00
18	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	Hamilton College	25.00
	U. S. Military Academy	25.00
	Colgate University	25.00
	St. Stephen's College	25.00
20	Pennsylvania State College	25.00
	Wittenberg College	25.00
	Mount St. Mary's College	25.00
	Bowdoin College	25.00
	University of Michigan	50.00
	University School	10.00
21	Drake University	50.00
	Williams College	25.00
	University of Delaware	25.00
22	Hobart College	25.00
23	Dartmouth College	25.00
	Carleton College	50.00
	Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00
	University of the South	25.00
	Interest, Savings Bank	26.22
24	Tufts College	25.00
	Brown University	25.00
25	Vanderbilt University	25.00
	Washington and Lee University	25.00
27	Knox College	25.00
	Baylor University	25.00
	Mississippi A. and M. College	25.00
28	Centenary College	25.00

Mar. 1	Tulane University	25.00
	University of Vermont	25.00
	Lawrence College	25.00
	University of Rochester	25.00
	Rhode Island State College	25.00
	University of Pennsylvania	25.00
2	Drake University	25.00
	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
7	Catholic University	25.00
	Wesleyan University	25.00
	Trinity College	25.00
12	Oberlin College	25.00
	Iowa State College	25.00
13	The Principia	10.00
15	John B. Stetson University	25.00
19	Lafayette College	25.00
22	Howard University	25.00
23	Swarthmore College	25.00
26	Alfred University	25.00
	Georgia School of Technology	25.00
	Pennsylvania Military College	25.00
Apr. 2	Mount Union College	25.00
	Stanford University	25.00
12	American Sports Publishing Co.,	25.00
	Soccer	\$65.24
	Swimming	62.94
		128.18
17	University of Kansas	25.00
19	Washington and Jefferson College	25.00
May 8	Oregon Agricultural College	25.00
June 7	A. I. Prettyman, Ice Hockey	80.00
9	L. W. St. John, Basketball	750.00
July 6	State College of Washington	25.00
26	A. A. Stagg, Chicago meet	586.49
28	Marquette University	25.00
	Interest, Savings Bank, Chicago meet	13.02
Aug. 29	Clarkson College	25.00
Oct. 29	Coe College	25.00
Nov. 20	Mid-West College Athletic Conference	25.00
21	Amherst College	25.00
22	Harvard University	25.00
23	Cornell University	25.00
	Columbia University	25.00
	Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
24	University of North Carolina	25.00
	Allegheny College	25.00
	University of Akron	25.00
	Princeton University	25.00
26	Georgetown University	25.00
	University of South Carolina	25.00
27	Boston University	25.00
	Rutgers College	25.00
	Texas A. and M. College	25.00
	Susquehanna University	25.00
28	Denison University	25.00
	University of Notre Dame	25.00
29	University of Illinois	25.00
	Union College	25.00

		International Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
		Lehigh University	25.00
30		Kansas Agricultural College	25.00
Dec	1	Lawrenceville School	10.00
		Massachusetts Agricultural College	25.00
	3	University of Maine	25.00
		University of Cincinnati	25.00
		Johns Hopkins University	25.00
	4	Worcester Academy	10.00
		Ohio State University	25.00
	6	Miami University	25.00
		Mercersburg School	10.00
	7	Bates College	25.00
	8	University of Maryland	25.00
		University of Florida	25.00
		Bradley Polytechnic Institute	25.00
10		University of Chicago	25.00
		College of Wooster	25.00
		Rice Institute	25.00
		Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
		DePauw University	25.00
		St. John's College	25.00
		Fordham University	25.00
11		University of Texas	25.00
		Haverford College	25.00
12		Ohio University	25.00
13		Purdue University	25.00
		West Virginia University	25.00
14		University of Oklahoma	25.00
15		New York University	25.00
		Carnegie Institute of Technology	25.00
		University of Tennessee	25.00
17		Grinnell College	25.00
		Creighton University	25.00
18		Case School of Applied Science	25.00
19		University of Wichita	25.00
20		Southern Methodist University	25.00
		Connecticut Agricultural College	25.00
		Middlebury College	25.00
		A. A. Stagg, Chicago meet	265.12
		A. A. Stagg, Chicago meet	832.06
		Interest, Savings Bank, Chicago meet	8.22
		Interest, Savings Bank	123.25
24		Geneva College	25.00
		University of Southern California	25.00
		Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	25.00
			<u>\$13,702.20</u>

CR.

1928			
Jan.	3	J. W. Wilce, Committee of Five	\$11.00
		National Amateur Athletic Federation, Contribution	500.00
		Bishop W. T. Manning, Contribution	500.00
		H. Otopalik, Wrestling Rules Committee	77.69
		Pelton and King, printing	75.25
	4	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes	1.00
		Hotel Astor, convention expenses	96.25
	5	Hotel Astor, convention expenses	165.00

	9	J. W. Wilce, Committee of Five	23.36
	19	Master Reporting Co., convention expenses	20.40
	22	R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee	85.01
Feb.	1	Pelton and King, printing	21.50
	2	H. J. Stegeman, Football Rules Committee	115.59
	4	E. L. Mercer, Committee of Five	20.58
	11	American Olympic Association, dues	30.00
	14	Wesleyan Store, postage	22.00
	22	Pelton and King, publishing Proceedings	656.64
	24	Wesleyan Store, stencils and addressing	12.12
		Bayles Stationery, Inc., Gymnastic Rules Committee	10.00
		H. W. Hughes, Football Rules Committee	172.36
	28	F. W. Nicolson, Executive Committee	10.00
	29	Pelton and King, printing	11.25
Mar.	1	W. S. Langford, Football Rules Committee	88.65
	2	D. X. Bible, Football Rules Committee	212.00
	3	C. D. Mill, Camp Memorial	50.00
	20	H. J. Stegeman, Football Rules Committee	127.19
		F. W. Nicolson, Finance Committee American Olympic Association	15.00
	22	Wesleyan University, postage	15.50
	27	Edgar Fauver, Baseball Rules Committee	92.67
Apr.	3	Pelton and King, printing	16.50
	10	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes75
		F. W. Luehring, Swimming Rules Committee	174.62
		E. Bransten, Swimming Rules Committee	89.92
		A. E. Eilers, Swimming Rules Committee	125.00
		F. J. Sullivan, Swimming Rules Committee	15.40
		E. T. Kennedy, Swimming Rules Committee	26.23
	16	R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee	58.54
	17	J. A. Rockwell, Wrestling Rules Committee	176.50
		G. M. Trautman, Wrestling Rules Committee	83.06
May	3	L. W. St. John, Basketball Rules Committee	100.26
	21	A. A. Stagg, N. C. A. A. Track Meet	400.00
	23	W. S. Chandler, Basketball Rules Committee	165.53
		G. K. Tebell, Basketball Rules Committee	82.22
	29	Oswald Tower, Basketball Rules Committee	88.00
		Wesleyan Store, postage	29.00
		F. W. Nicolson, Executive Committee	10.00
	9	F. J. Sullivan, Swimming Rules Committee	154.05
July	6	F. W. Nicolson, secretarial allowance	500.00
		Business Service, Inc., Track Rules Committee	29.40
		W. H. Cowell, Track Rules Committee	158.34
		J. L. Griffith, Track Rules Committee	28.25
	16	W. A. Alexander, Track Rules Committee	86.10
Aug.	29	A. I. Prettyman, Ice Hockey Rules Committee	23.23
Sept.	20	H. W. Hughes, Football Rules Committee	155.14
Oct.	3	H. J. Stegeman, Football Rules Committee	94.80
Nov.	7	F. W. Nicolson, Executive Committee	10.00
	20	Wesleyan Store, postage	24.00
	21	Whitehead and Hoag, badges	27.90
Dec.	4	Wesleyan Store, stencils75
	5	Pelton and King, printing	40.75
	12	Palmer E. Pierce, President's expenses	128.05
	13	Pach Bros., Wrestling Rules	2.25
	15	J. H. Nichols, Baseball Rules Committee	5.00
	24	Balance forward	7,401.65
			<u>\$13,702.20</u>

APPENDIX II

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended December 28, 1928

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE V.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI.

REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three delegates.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates representing his institution or organization.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VII.

AMATEURISM

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and

refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper Faculty authority.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. A vice president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association

or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the Faculty.

(b) Seven members at large—to be selected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election;

(2) The day prior to the annual convention;

(3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention through the Council nominees for the following rules committees:

(1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming; (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling; (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse; (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of Collegiate Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. These committees shall where possible coöperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) The appointment of a committee on nominations;
- (3) The reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.